

MANTECH INTERNATIONAL CORP
Form 10-K
February 26, 2010
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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, 2009

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 No. 000-49604

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware **22-1852179**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
12015 Lee Jackson Highway, Fairfax, VA 22033

(Address of principal executive offices)

(703) 218-6000

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(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

<p>Title of each class</p> <p>Class A Common Stock, Par Value \$0.01 Per Share</p>	<p>Name of each exchange on which registered</p> <p>Nasdaq Stock Market</p>
<p>Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None</p>	

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 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the 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 definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer, and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act (Check one):

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

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

The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 30, 2009 was \$943,436,068 (based on the closing price of \$43.04 per share on June 30, 2009, as reported by the Nasdaq National Market).

There were the following numbers of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock as of February 17, 2010: ManTech International Corp. Class A Common Stock, \$.01 par value per share, 22,392,037 shares; ManTech International Corp. Class B Common Stock, \$.01 par value per share, 13,605,345 shares.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Certain portions of the definitive Proxy Statement to be filed with the Securities Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A in connection with the registrant's 2010 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, to be filed subsequent to the date hereof, are incorporated by reference into Part III (Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14) of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Such definitive Proxy Statement will be filed with the Commission not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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In 2009, we had revenues of \$2.02 billion, an 8.0% increase over our 2008 revenues of \$1.87 billion. We have grown substantially in the last eight years, from revenues of \$0.43 billion at the end of 2001, just prior to our Initial Public Offering (IPO) in February 2002, to our current levels today.

Industry Background

The federal government is the largest consumer of services and solutions in the United States. We believe that the federal government's spending will continue to increase in the next several years, driven by the expansion of national security and homeland security programs, the continued need for sophisticated intelligence gathering and information sharing, increased reliance on technology service providers due to shrinking ranks of government technical professionals and the continuing impact of federal procurement reforms. For example, federal government spending on information technology has consistently increased in each year since 1980. INPUT, an independent federal government market research firm, expects this trend to continue, with federal government spending on information technology forecasted to increase from approximately \$76 billion in federal fiscal year 2009 to \$90 billion in federal fiscal year 2014. Moreover, this data may not fully reflect government spending on classified intelligence programs, operational support services to our armed forces and complementary technical services, which include sophisticated systems engineering.

Across the national security community, we see the following trends that will continue to drive increased spending and dependence on technology support contractors.

Ø Increased Spending on Defense and Intelligence to Combat Terrorist Threats

The Department of Defense is the largest purchaser of services and solutions in the federal government. For federal fiscal year 2010, President Obama signed a bill that authorizes \$636 billion in defense spending, including Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding of \$128 billion and submitted a request for an additional \$33 billion in OCO funding. For federal fiscal year 2011, the Obama administration has submitted a defense budget of \$708 billion, including \$159 billion for OCO. The Intelligence Community is another significant source of our revenue base. The intelligence budget for federal fiscal year 2009 totaled approximately \$50 billion (not including another \$25 billion funded within the defense budget as the Military Intelligence Program (MIP)), a 5% increase from federal fiscal year 2008 and a compound annual growth rate of 6% over the last eleven years when it totaled \$27 billion in federal fiscal year 1998. The vast majority of the growth has taken place after the 2001 terrorist attacks, which created an urgent need to confront Al Qaeda and its allies with enhanced intelligence efforts. The global threat of terrorism has not diminished and we believe that the Intelligence Community will continue to see growth in its budget.

Ø Increased Spending on Cyber Security

The Comprehensive National Cyber Initiative (CNCI), which is mostly classified, is focused on securing the government's cyber networks and involves all agencies of the federal government over the next five to ten years. INPUT forecasts that federal spending on Cyber & Information Security will increase from approximately \$8 billion in federal fiscal year 2009 to approximately \$12 billion in federal fiscal year 2014, an 8% compound annual growth rate over the next five years. Recent reports of cyber attacks on Google and others from China underscore the urgency of this problem.

Ø Continuing Focus on Information Sharing, Data Interoperability and Collaboration

We believe intelligence agencies will increase their demand for data and text mining solutions to enable them to extract, analyze and present data gathered from the massive volumes of information available through open sources such as the Internet. This increased focus on national security, homeland security and intelligence has also reinforced the need for interoperability among the many disparate information technology systems throughout the federal government. We believe the Department of Homeland Security and the intelligence agencies will continue to be interested in enterprise systems that enable better coordination and communication within and among agencies and departments. The December 25, 2009 attempted terrorist attack on a Northwest Airlines flight demonstrates the need to access, synthesize and process all of the information known to various components of the government.

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Ø Reliance on Technology Service Providers

The demand for technology service providers is expected to increase due to the need for federal agencies to maintain core operational functions while maintaining and updating technology across their enterprises. Given the difficulty the federal government has experienced in hiring and retaining skilled technology personnel in recent years, we believe the federal government will need to rely heavily on technology service providers that have experience with government legacy systems, can sustain mission-critical operations and have the required government security clearances to deploy qualified personnel in classified environments. In addition, with active engagements in Iraq and Afghanistan, our Defense customers need to focus their internal resources on combat operations and are turning to contractors for many support operations such as logistics.

Ø Inherent Weaknesses of Federal Personnel Systems

The fundamental design of U.S. military and federal civil service personnel systems creates the need for industry support as well as provides a key source of talent. The government biases its compensation system towards retirement benefits and offers relatively early opportunities to retire. Retiring government employees are often at the prime of their career and offer an attractive labor pool to industry. Moreover, the military service and to a certain extent the civil service aim to create well-rounded generalists, which requires their best talent to change jobs every 18 months to three years. This practice effectively trains senior officers and executives, but it creates a void of deep domain and technical expertise that is often filled by industry. Retired military and government workers are attracted to these positions because they offer long-term stability and a compensation strategy based on take-home pay. The federal government faces a growing number of retirement-eligible employees over the next ten years as the baby-boom generation ages, and industry will benefit from this growing talent pool.

Finally, we see two opposing trends that both enhance our ability to recruit and retain. Many civil servants are frustrated with the constant churn of their immediate leadership as well as the perceived pressure to work only a 40-hour work week during a time of war. Conversely, in the current environment many military personnel are stressed by multiple deployments with too little time in between. Both of these pools are attracted by a reasonable balance between commitment to mission and family. We believe these trends will continue and likely increase.

Ø Increased Focus on Organizational Conflict of Interest (OCI)

The Weapon Systems Acquisition Reform Act of 2009 is designed to avoid conflicts that can occur when the same contractor, or a parent and an affiliate, holds contracts for production and advisory services on the same acquisition program. In addition, the Government Accountability Office has indicated that some conflicts cannot be mitigated with a firewall between affiliated companies and that avoidance is the preferred approach. Our government customers are increasingly concerned with OCI, and many of them are creating more rigid separations between production and advisory services. The rules are not yet established and they may eventually vary by agency, but in some cases, contractors who are currently performing both production and advisory services will not be allowed to continue both types of support. For example, we believe that Northrop Grumman's decision to divest the TASC business was primarily caused by OCI concerns at the National Reconnaissance Office (NRO). We have relatively few such potential conflicts and provide support services on behalf of the government for the majority of our work. For example, we are one of only four companies to be certified by the NRO as a non-conflicted service provider. We expect that OCI issues will create business opportunities as conflicted competitors no-bid or divest support work.

Our Solutions and Services

We combine deep domain understanding and technical capability to deliver comprehensive information technology, technical and other services and solutions primarily in support of mission critical national security programs for the Intelligence Community and Department of Defense. Our solutions include the following service offerings, often delivered in combination over an extended period of time in support of long-term

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programs: systems engineering and integration; enterprise architecture (design, review and implementation); cyber security/information assurance (security architecture, computer forensics, intrusion detection, penetration testing and cyber threat analysis); intelligence operations and analysis support; network and critical infrastructure protection; information operations and information warfare support; information technology; communication integration; global logistics & supply chain management; and service oriented architecture.

Our offerings fall into three basic categories: Mission Support; Systems Engineering; and Technical Services.

Mission Support

Ø Cyber Security Computer Network Attack, Exploitation and Defense

Our team of security experts tackles some of the most challenging cyber security problems such as identifying and neutralizing state sponsored cyber attacks, managing security operations centers, developing robust insider threat detection programs, and creating enterprise vulnerability management programs. We provide comprehensive cyber warfare and cyber defense security solutions and services to the Department of Defense, agencies in the Intelligence Community, Department of State and Department of Justice. We are also trusted partners of our customers in the area of information assurance. Our understanding of IT security guidance and policy allows us to assist them in ensuring their programs are protected in accordance with that policy or in developing mitigation strategies to reduce the risks. Our vulnerability assessment and penetration testing capabilities allows us to emulate all threats to our customers information whether from wired or wireless networks, software applications, or through social engineering. If a customer is unfortunate enough to have experienced a compromise, our incident response team, comprised in part of former cyber federal law enforcement agents, can deploy anywhere in the world to assist them. Our solutions also support unique mission areas such as computer forensics, cyber threat analysis, computer crimes investigations, security operations center management and specialized training in information assurance, cyber security, computer forensics and computer network operations. We perform advanced services in the areas of data mining analysis, atypical data recovery techniques and data extraction. For example, in support of a customer, we developed and now staff a national level computer forensic laboratory and provide a broad spectrum of subject matter expertise, including reverse engineering and code analysis; forensic signature creation, detection and analysis; damaged media recovery; hidden data processing; protected data processing; forensic software development; and custom training development and implementation. We played a crucial role in the successful establishment of the mission and helped our government mission partner create a strong foundation for providing advanced forensics support.

Ø Secure Information Sharing and Collaboration

The ability to collaborate and share information across non-traditional boundaries in a trusted fashion has become critically important for national security. We apply extensive engineering experience and proven solutions to facilitate collaboration and information sharing to meet Department of Defense and Intelligence Community security requirements. We were selected as one of two companies to lead the development of a next generation analytic sharing and collaboration program for the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI). Our prototype solution, A-Space, was recognized by TIME magazine as one of the Top 50 inventions of 2008.

Ø Mission Enabling Solutions

We design, develop, implement, test, web-enable and maintain security applications for our customers information systems and network infrastructures. We provide comprehensive e-commerce services, including web development efforts that focus on designing and maintaining scalable, interoperable, reliable and portable end-to-end information management solutions. We apply these capabilities to critical customer missions requiring multi-layered security within applications in order to improve information sharing and collaboration. For example, we developed a state-of-the-art analytic environment that provides access to regional, national and international information with appropriate security level access controls, providing direct operational support to time-sensitive counterterrorism activities in support of an Intelligence Community customer.

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Ø Enterprise Systems Engineering

Our network architecture planning and implementation services and systems engineering services support enterprise-wide network infrastructures and components that include LAN/WAN architectures, messaging architectures, network management solutions, directory services architecture and web hosting. These services are provided within secure environments requiring the application of multi-level security policies across the enterprise. For example, we developed and implemented a scalable enterprise-wide network and messaging infrastructure accredited to meet DCID 6/3 PL3 in support of an Intelligence Community customer.

Ø Service Oriented Architectures

We are a provider of Service Oriented Architecture (SOA) solutions to the federal government and we have implemented and taken operational, numerous large scale SOA/data sharing programs. For example, we led the design and implementation of the Department of Defense Intelligence Information Systems (DoDIIS) service oriented architecture and services-based capabilities for the Defense Intelligence Agency. The DoDIIS SOA framework helps intelligence analysts to comb through millions of intelligence reports to find relevant and meaningful answers to national security questions and better enables intelligence analysis, information discovery, knowledge management and information sharing.

Ø Intelligence Operations and Analysis Support

We support strategic and tactical intelligence systems, networks and facilities in support of the Intelligence Community and Department of Defense. To support classified systems and facilities designed to collect, analyze, process and report on various intelligence sources, we develop and integrate collection and analysis systems and techniques. Some of our intelligence-related services also include the design, rapid development and prototyping, integration and management of real-time signal processing systems. We also provide support to the development and application of analytical techniques to counterintelligence, Human-Intelligence (HUMINT) operations/training and counter-terrorist operations. For example, we support intelligence operations designed to counter narcotics trafficking along our southwest border.

Ø Secrecy Management and Program Security Architecture

High-classified programs, including intelligence operations and military programs, require secrecy management and security infrastructure services. Due to the highly sensitive and classified nature of these programs, opportunities are often limited to a select number of providers that possess the requisite capabilities, qualifications and special access clearances. We provide secrecy and security services including vulnerability assessment, exposure analysis, secrecy architecture design, security policy development and implementation, lifecycle acquisition program security, operations security, information assurance, Anti-Tamper, Export Compliance support, foreign disclosure, system security engineering, security awareness and training, comprehensive security support services and technical certification and accreditation services. For example, we provide integrated security support for the Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) Program. With numerous highly classified technologies incorporated in its design and international content in both its development and its usage, the JSF Program presents the most complex security problem set of any weapon system in our nation's history. We provide a complete range of integrated security services to the JSF Program Office, including physical, personnel and cyber security disciplines, as well as in-depth support to international disclosure controls.

Systems Engineering

Ø Systems Engineering Services

Systems Engineering is an interdisciplinary approach and means for enabling the realization and deployment of successful systems. We provide Systems Engineering services with scientists and engineers that consider both technical and business requirements to deliver quality products that have been meeting the war fighter's needs since 1968. We support the entire systems lifecycle from requirements definition and analysis, through design and development and on to test and evaluation and operational deployment. Our commitment to

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the Systems Engineering discipline is exemplified by our achievement of our Capability Maturity Model® Integration Level 3 rating for Software and Systems Engineering. As part of our systems engineering support, we address a full 360-degree perspective of a program, including disciplines of system, software, hardware, acoustics, communications, reliability, safety and test engineering, as well as modeling, simulation and analysis. For example, we perform comprehensive System Engineering services to analyze, develop and integrate solutions for U.S. Navy hardware and software requirements across subsurface, surface, ground, air and space domains. We also provide substantial systems engineering services to the Department of Homeland Security in the area of border security.

Ø Modeling & Simulation, Testing and Evaluation

We provide system analysis, modeling and testing of technologies and systems, which are being deployed to identify and detect nuclear and radiological sources that are attempting entry into the U.S. for the Department of Homeland Security's Domestic Nuclear Detection Office. Our services include technology assessments, sensor modeling, situational awareness and test preparation and planning. We also test complex and mission-critical hardware and software systems used by the Army, Navy and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), with many of these customer relationships spanning more than three decades. We have played key roles in improving the performance, reliability, maintainability, supportability and weapons effectiveness of all Navy in-service rotary and fixed wing platforms and their associated ordnance.

Ø Independent Validation and Verification (IV&V)

We perform tests to certify that new or upgraded systems operate in accordance with design requirements. For example, we have performed certification services for aircraft weapon systems in support of U.S. Naval Air Systems Command programs. We are a prime contractor on the Department of Homeland Security's Enterprise Acquisition Gateway for Leading Edge Solutions (EAGLE) in the functional category for Independent Test, Evaluation, Validation and Verification. We were awarded the first task order issued under this category to provide the Department of Homeland Security's Science & Technology Directorate with IT security compliance services, IT security architecture services and IT security IV&V of the Directorate's applications and systems at headquarters and throughout its numerous research laboratories.

Technical Services

Ø Communication Systems and Infrastructure Support

Using specialized knowledge of industry standards and state-of-the-art system architectures and applications, we design, procure, install, operate, test, repair and maintain secure voice, data and video communication systems and network infrastructures. For example, we manage and operate premier infrastructure and facility operations in regional support centers throughout the United States, Iraq, Afghanistan, Germany, Korea and elsewhere for intelligence, electronic warfare and related critical missions. We perform systems and network troubleshooting, maintenance, repair and installation, as well as integration and testing of electronic, electrical and mechanical equipment designed for vehicular, airborne and portable platforms. Personnel located at these regional support centers have supported every major military deployment since 1990. We also support several major Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) systems, such as the Army's Elevated Sensors program and the Distributed Common Ground System-Army.

Ø Global and Domestic Mission-Critical Logistics Support

We provide logistics, repair and maintenance services, unique system training and curriculum support, resource management and inventory tracking technologies for complex, critical and specialized customer systems in deployed, isolated and remote locations worldwide. Specifically, related to the Route Clearance program on behalf of the U.S. Army in Southwest Asia (predominantly Iraq and Afghanistan), we are responsible for maintaining critical and life-sustaining operational readiness levels for counter-improvised explosive device (IED) vehicles and systems, including Mine-Resistant Ambush-Protected (MRAP) vehicles and MRAP All-Terrain Vehicles (M-ATV). To that end, we are responsible for the development and management of supply

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levels as well as the streamlined operation of supply-chain channels to include vendor partnerships with original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) to ensure the expedient, unencumbered delivery of systems and parts to forward operating theater locations.

Ø Global Property Management

For the U.S. Army's Global Property Management Services and Property Accountability and Readiness Programs, we provide property program management and readiness tracking, automated records maintenance, property accountability and property book visibility, evaluation, validation and analysis in multiple locations throughout the western United States and Europe. This program combines our expertise in logistics; supply support operations and services; operations and maintenance; and systems integration.

Ø Global Information Technology Modernization

Government customers require secure Information Technology Systems Lifecycle Management. For the Department of State, we currently have the responsibility to modernize 600 classified and unclassified networks and systems in over 370 locations around the world. The backbone of our global capabilities is a comprehensive ISO 9001:2000-certified management and control system designed to provide best value for the customers and to lower the total cost of ownership across the systems' lifecycles. All operations are executed within our Top Secret-cleared systems storage and integration facilities. These secure facilities are connected to our customers' classified communications and networks and are designed to operate within a variety of operational and physical security parameters. Our seamless interface with extensive secure multi-modal distribution services is responsible for the successful, secure shipment of information technology equipment using the entire spectrum of government and commercial distribution services.

Our Growth Strategy

Our objective is to grow our business profitably as a premier provider of comprehensive systems engineering information technology and technical services solutions to the federal government market. Our strategies for achieving this objective include the following:

Ø Expand Our Customer Base

Since we were founded in 1968, we have focused on providing information technology-based solutions and services for mission-critical national security programs. We have several long standing customer relationships; many of our early customers are still our customers today. We intend to capitalize on our global footprint and long-term relationships with our customers and our reputation within the Intelligence Community, Department of Defense and other government agencies to attract new customers and to cross-sell our broad array of solutions to our existing customers. Based on our long-term support to numerous customers, we believe we have a successful past performance track record and have demonstrated technical expertise that gives us credibility with these customers and enhances our ability to be successful in bidding on follow-on contracts and in competing for new programs of both existing and new customers. As customers seek a single integrator solution approach, we believe that we have sufficient experience and expertise to support such programs for current and new customers. Because our personnel are on-site with our customers or work in close proximity to our customers, we understand their requirements and are often able to enhance their operations by rapidly identifying and developing solutions for customer-specific requirements.

Ø Target High Growth Segments of the Market

We believe the projected growth in government technical services spending will offer opportunities for development and delivery of advanced technology solutions for enterprise applications and information systems. We intend to expand our service offerings in high growth program areas. In particular, we intend to focus on providing new or improved solutions in cyber security/information assurance and ISR, and we have established campaigns around potential high growth areas, such as smart power and border security. In January 2010 we completed the acquisition of Sensor Technologies Inc. (STI), which provides mission critical systems engineering and Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and

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Reconnaissance (C4ISR) services and solutions to the Department of Defense. We also plan to continue to target customers seeking to improve their information technology infrastructures and systems, especially those charged with building and operating enhanced web-based collaboration/sharing platforms. We have also identified global logistics and supply chain management opportunities related to sustainment, RESET and refurbishment of equipment, and we believe that our recent acquisition of STI will offer significant opportunities to capture this work on the U.S. Army's Strategic Services Sourcing (S3) contract.

Ø Pursue Strategic Acquisitions

Our market, business model and financial disciplines enable us to generate substantial cash to accelerate our growth. We plan to enhance our internal growth by selectively pursuing strategic acquisitions of businesses that can cost-effectively broaden our domain expertise and service offerings and allow us to establish relationships with new customers. Our primary acquisition targets are three-fold: strengthen our core offerings in national security and homeland defense, augment our cyber security capability and diversify into U.S. federal civilian agencies. We have successfully acquired 14 companies since our IPO in February 2002, accelerating our overall revenue growth. Our recent acquisitions include the following:

Sensor Technologies Inc. (STI) On January 15, 2010, we acquired STI, a leading provider of mission-critical systems engineering and Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) services and solutions to the Department of Defense. STI's largest customer is the U.S. Army through several contracts, including its prime position on the S3 Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity contract on which it has received more than \$2.5 billion in task orders to date.

DDK Technologies Group (DDK) On March 13, 2009, we acquired DDK, who provided information technology and cyber security services for several Department of Defense agencies.

Ø Attract, Train and Retain Highly Skilled and Highly Cleared Personnel

We must attract, train and retain skilled professionals, including engineers, scientists, analysts, technicians and support specialists, to ensure that we have the capabilities to fulfill our customers' requirements. We target candidates who have served in the military or as civilian experts in the Intelligence Community and Department of Defense, as well as those who are leading specialists in their technology disciplines. We believe that the personnel trends previously identified will persist in a manner that will continue to support our hiring efforts.

Since 2006, we have annually been ranked in the Top 10 in the nation on the G.I. Jobs Magazine Military-Friendly Employers list. In 2008, we announced an employer partnership with the U.S. Army Reserve that will allow both our organizations to recruit, train and employ young people interested in serving the nation and pursuing a career in information technology. In 2009, we embarked on an enterprise-wide Talent Management Program to create growth opportunities for our people and ensure that we have the key managers and technical staff that we will need to meet our growth objectives. We believe we can continue to retain our employees by offering competitive compensation and incentive plans, opportunities for career growth through company-supported education programs and diverse, challenging assignments.

Our Customers

Our primary customers are U.S. federal government intelligence, military and civilian agencies. In addition, we support some state and local governments and commercial customers. We derive most of our revenues from national security and homeland defense customers. We have successful, long-standing relationships with our customers, having supported many of them for 40 years.

Fiscal Year	Percentage of Revenue from Federal Government Customers	Percentage of Revenue from National Security and Homeland Defense Customers
2009	98.3%	95.0%
2008	98.1%	93.8%
2007	97.7%	93.3%

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Our national security and homeland defense customers include the Office of Secretary of Defense; the Department of State; the Department of Homeland Security; the Department of Justice; various intelligence agencies; federal intelligence and terrorism task forces; the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps; and joint military commands. Our other U.S. Federal Government customers include the NASA, NOAA and the Patent & Trademark Office (PTO).

Our federal government customers typically exercise independent contracting authority, and even offices or divisions within an agency or department may directly, or through a prime contractor, use our services as a separate customer so long as that customer has independent decision-making and contracting authority within its organization. For example, under a contract with one of the Army's contracting agencies, program managers throughout the Army and from other services and defense agencies are able to purchase a wide range of our solutions. The U.S. Army Tank-Automotive Command (TACOM) contract accounted for 20.2%, 1.8% and 0% of our revenues for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Similar work was performed under a predecessor program, the U.S. Army Countermine contract, which accounted for 2.4%, 11.3% and 14.4% of our revenues for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. In addition, there were no sales to any customers within a single country (except for the United States) where such sales accounted for 10% or more of our total revenues.

For 2009 and 2008, we derived 35.2% and 52.1%, respectively, of our revenues through relationships with prime contractors, who contract directly with the customer and subcontract to us.

Foreign Operations

We treat sales to U.S. government customers as sales within the United States, regardless of where services are performed. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is the Company's largest international customer. The percentages of total revenues by geographic customer for the last three years were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
United States	99.0%	98.9%	98.7%
International	1.0%	1.1%	1.3%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Backlog

At December 31, 2009, our backlog was \$3.8 billion, of which \$1.1 billion was funded backlog. At December 31, 2008, our backlog was \$4.0 billion, of which \$1.2 billion was funded backlog. Backlog represents estimates that we calculate on the basis described below. We expect that approximately 40% to 50% of our total backlog will be recognized as revenue prior to December 31, 2010.

We define backlog as our estimate of the remaining future revenues from existing signed contracts, assuming the exercise of all options relating to such contracts and including executed task orders issued under indefinite delivery, indefinite quantity (ID/IQ) contracts. We also include an estimate of revenues for solutions that we believe we will be asked to provide in the future under the terms of ID/IQ contracts for which we have an established pattern of revenue.

We define funded backlog to be the portion of backlog for which funding currently is appropriated and allocated to the contract by the purchasing agency or otherwise authorized for payment by the customer upon completion of a specified portion of work. Our funded backlog does not include the full value of our contracts, because Congress often appropriates funds for a particular program or contract on a yearly or quarterly basis, even though the contract may call for performance that is expected to take a number of years.

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Changes in the amount of our backlog and funded backlog result from potential future revenues from the execution of new contracts or the extension of existing contracts, reductions from contracts that end or are not renewed, reductions from the early termination of contracts and adjustments to estimates for previously included contracts. Changes in the amount of our funded backlog also are affected by the funding cycles of the government. Our estimates of future revenues are inexact and the receipt and timing of any of these revenues is subject to various contingencies, many of which are beyond our control. The actual accrual of revenues on programs included in backlog and funded backlog may never occur or may change because a program schedule could change, a program could be canceled, a contract could be modified or canceled, an option that we have assumed would be exercised is not exercised or initial estimates regarding the level of solutions that we may provide could prove to be wrong. For the same reason, we believe that period-to-period comparisons of backlog and funded backlog are not necessarily indicative of future revenues that we may receive.

The STI acquisition was completed on January 15, 2010. Consequently, the STI backlog is not included in the amounts disclosed above. STI backlog at December 31, 2009 was approximately \$1.0 billion of which \$0.3 billion was funded.

Employees

As of December 31, 2009, we had approximately 8,000 employees, including over 1,200 employees located outside of the United States. Of our overall employee base, approximately 77% hold security clearances and approximately 41% hold Top Secret or higher level clearances. We believe that our relationships with our employees are good. Due to the ramp-up of certain programs and the acquisition of STI completed on January 15, 2010, the Company currently has approximately 8,800 employees.

Patents, Trademarks, Trade Secrets and Licenses

We own nine patents in the United States and two patents in Canada. While we believe these patents are valid, we do not consider our business to be dependent on the protection of these patents in any material way.

We maintain a number of trademarks and service marks to identify and distinguish the goods and services we offer, to assure consistent quality of those goods and services and to advertise and promote those goods and services. While retaining protection of our trade secrets and vital confidential information is important, we are not materially dependent on maintenance of any specific trade secret or group of trade secrets.

We also enter into confidentiality and intellectual property agreements with our employees that contain provisions requiring them to disclose any inventions, developments, concepts, improvements or trade secrets growing out of his/her employment with us. Additionally, employees must convey all rights to inventions to us and refrain from the distribution of proprietary or confidential information. Further, creation of any copyrightable work within the scope of employment is deemed a work for hire within the meaning of the U.S. Copyright Act and is therefore owned by us. As such, we maintain a number of copyrights.

Seasonality

Our business is not seasonal. However, it is not uncommon for federal government agencies to award extra tasks or complete other contract actions in the weeks before the end of the federal government's fiscal year (which is September 30) in order to avoid the loss of unexpended fiscal year funds. Additionally, in years when the federal government does not complete its budget process before the end of its fiscal year, government operations typically are funded pursuant to a continuing resolution that authorizes agencies of the federal government to continue to operate, but traditionally does not authorize new spending initiatives. When much of the federal government operates under a continuing resolution, delays can occur in procurement of products and services that can affect our revenue and profit during the period of delay.

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Competition

Our key competitors currently include divisions of large defense contractors such as Computer Sciences Corporation, General Dynamics, Lockheed Martin Corporation, Northrop Grumman Corporation and Science Applications International Corporation, as well as a number of mid-size U.S. government contractors with specialized capabilities, such as CACI, Booz Allen & Hamilton, Stanley, Inc., DynCorp International and SRA International. Because of the diverse requirements of U.S. government customers and the highly competitive nature of large procurements, corporations frequently form teams to pursue contract opportunities. The same companies listed as competitors will, at times, team with us or subcontract to us in the pursuit of new business. We believe that the major competitive factors in our market are distinctive technical competencies, successful past contract performance, intelligence and military work experience, price of services, reputation for quality and key management with domain expertise.

Company Information Available on the Internet

Our internet address is www.mantech.com. Through a link to the Investor Relations section of our website, we make available, free of charge, our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

You may request a copy of the materials identified in the preceding paragraph, at no cost, by writing or telephoning us at the following address or telephone number:

ManTech International Corporation

Attention: Investor Relations

12015 Lee Jackson Highway

Fairfax, Virginia 22033-3300

Phone: (703) 218-6000

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Item 1A. RISK FACTORS

Forward-Looking and Cautionary Statements

Set forth below are the risks that we believe are material to investors who purchase our common stock. You should carefully consider the following risks together with the other information contained in or incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K, including our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto. This section contains forward-looking statements. You should refer to the explanation of the qualification and limitations of forward-looking statements set forth at the beginning of this Annual Report.

Risks Related to Our Business

We depend on contracts with the U.S. federal government for substantially all of our revenues. If our relationships with the federal government were harmed, our business, future revenues and growth prospects could be adversely affected.

We expect that federal government contracts will continue to be the primary source of our revenues for the foreseeable future. We derived approximately 98.3%, 98.1% and 97.8% for fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively, of our revenues from our federal government customers (consisting primarily of national security and homeland defense customers in the departments of Defense, State, Homeland Security and Justice; various intelligence agencies; federal intelligence and terrorism task forces; the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps; joint military commands; and other U.S. federal government customers including NASA and the PTO). Our business, prospects, financial condition or operating results could be materially harmed if:

We are suspended or debarred from contracting with the federal government or a significant government agency;

Our reputation or relationship with government agencies is impaired; or

The government ceases to do business with us, or significantly decreases the amount of business it does with us. Among the key factors in maintaining our relationships with federal government agencies are our performance on individual contracts and task orders, the strength of our professional reputation and the relationships of our senior management with our customers.

Federal government spending and mission priorities may change in a manner that adversely affects our future revenues and limits our growth prospects.

Our business depends upon continued federal government expenditures on intelligence, defense and other programs that we support. These expenditures have not remained constant over time. For example, the overall U.S. defense budget declined for periods of time in the late 1980s and the early 1990s, resulting in a slowing of new program starts, program delays and program cancellations. These reductions caused many defense-related government contractors to experience declining revenues, increased pressure on operating margins and, in some cases, net losses. While spending authorizations for intelligence and defense-related programs by the government have increased in recent years, particularly after the 2001 terrorist attacks and more recently in support of U.S. war efforts in Southwest Asia, future levels of expenditures, mission priorities and authorizations for these programs may decrease, remain constant or shift to programs in areas where we do not currently provide services. Current federal government spending levels on defense-related programs are in part related to the U.S. military operations in Afghanistan and Iraq, and may not be sustainable, as a result of changes in government leadership, policies or priorities. Additionally, our business, prospects, financial condition or operating results could be materially harmed by the following:

Budgetary constraints affecting federal government spending generally, or specific departments or agencies in particular, and changes in fiscal policies or available funding;

Changes in federal government programs or requirements;

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Realignment of funds with changed federal government priorities, which may impact the U.S. war efforts, including reductions in funds for in-theater missions;

Federal government shutdowns (such as that which occurred during the federal government's 1996 fiscal year) and other potential delays in the government appropriations process;

Delays in the payment of our invoices by federal government offices;

Curtailement of the federal government's outsourcing of mission critical support and information technology services;

Competition and consolidation in the information technology industry;

The adoption of new laws or regulations; and

General economic conditions.

These or other factors could cause federal government agencies and departments to reduce their purchases under contracts, exercise their right to terminate contracts or not exercise options to renew contracts, any of which could cause us to lose revenue. A significant decline in overall U.S. government spending or a shift in expenditures away from agencies or programs that we support could cause a material decline to our revenues.

The failure by Congress to approve budgets on a timely basis for the federal agencies we support could delay procurement of our services and solutions and cause us to lose future revenues.

On an annual basis, Congress must approve budgets that govern spending by the federal agencies that we support. In years when Congress is not able to complete its budget process before the end of the federal government's fiscal year on September 30, Congress typically funds government operations pursuant to a continuing resolution. A continuing resolution allows federal government agencies to operate at spending levels approved in the previous budget cycle. When the U.S. government operates under a continuing resolution, it may delay funding we expect to receive from clients on work we are already performing and will likely result in new initiatives being delayed or in some cases cancelled.

If we fail to comply with complex procurement laws and regulations, we could lose business and be liable for various penalties or sanctions.

We must comply with laws and regulations relating to the formation, administration and performance of federal government contracts. These laws and regulations affect how we conduct business with our federal government contracts. In complying with these laws and regulations, we may incur additional costs. Non-compliance may also allow for the assignment of additional fines and penalties, including contractual damages. Among the more significant laws and regulations affecting our business are the following:

The Federal Acquisition Regulation, which comprehensively regulates the formation, administration and performance of federal government contracts;

The Truth in Negotiations Act, which requires certification and disclosure of all cost and pricing data in connection with contract negotiations;

The Cost Accounting Standards and Cost Principles, which impose accounting requirements that govern our right to reimbursement under certain cost-based federal government contracts;

Laws, regulations and executive orders restricting the use and dissemination of information classified for national security purposes and the export of certain products, services and technical data;

U.S export controls, which apply when we engage in international work; and

Foreign Corrupt Practices Act.

Failure to comply with these control regimes can lead to severe penalties, both civil and criminal, and can include debarment from contracting with the U.S. government.

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Our contracting agency customers periodically review our performance under and compliance with the terms of our federal government contracts. If a government review or investigation uncovers improper or illegal activities, we may be subject to civil or criminal penalties or administrative sanctions, including:

Termination of contracts,

Forfeiture of profits,

Cost associated with triggering of price reduction clauses,

Suspension of payments,

Fines and

Suspension or debarment from doing business with federal government agencies.

Additionally, the civil False Claims Act provides for potentially substantial civil penalties where, for example, a contractor presents a false or fraudulent claim to the government for payment or approval. Actions under the civil False Claims Act may be brought by the government or by other persons on behalf of the government (who may then share a portion of any recovery).

If we fail to comply with these laws and regulations, we may also suffer harm to our reputation, which could impair our ability to win awards of contracts in the future or receive renewals of existing contracts. If we are subject to civil and criminal penalties and administrative sanctions or suffer harm to our reputation, our current business, future prospects, financial condition or operating results could be materially harmed.

The federal government may change its procurement or other practices in a manner adverse to us.

The federal government may change its procurement practices, including proposed acquisition reforms, or adopt new contracting laws, rules or regulations, such as cost accounting standards. It could also adopt new socio-economic requirements, or could curtail the outsourcing of various types of work, which could reduce our revenue opportunities. For example, certain government agencies have begun insourcing various types of inherently governmental services, and other government agencies could adopt similar practices, which could adversely affect our revenues. These changes could impair our ability to obtain new contracts or win re-competed contracts. Any new contracting methods could be costly or administratively difficult for us to satisfy and, as a result, could cause actual results to differ materially and adversely from those anticipated.

Unfavorable federal government audit results could subject us to penalties or sanctions, adversely affect our profitability, harm our reputation and relationships with our customers or impair our ability to win new contracts.

The Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) and other government agencies routinely audit and investigate government contracts and systems. These agencies review a contractor's performance on its contract, cost structure and compliance with applicable laws, regulations and standards. The DCAA also reviews the adequacy of, and a contractor's compliance with, its internal control systems and policies, including the contractor's accounting, purchasing, estimating, compensation and management information systems. Allegations of impropriety or deficient controls could harm our reputation or influence the award of new contracts. Any costs found to be improperly allocated to a specific contract will not be reimbursed, while such costs already reimbursed must be refunded. Recently, U.S. Government contractors, including our Company, have seen a trend of increased scrutiny by the DCAA and other U.S. Government agencies. If any of our internal control systems or policies is found non-compliant or inadequate, payments may be suspended under our contracts or we may be subjected to increased government scrutiny and approval that could delay or adversely affect our ability to invoice and receive timely payment on our contracts, perform contracts or compete for contracts with the U.S. Government. As a result, a DCAA audit could materially affect our competitive position and result in a substantial adjustment to our revenues. DCAA audits for costs incurred on work performed after 2005 have not yet been completed. In addition, government agency audits on a certain cost center of the Company have not

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been completed for the years 2002 through 2004 and one of our foreign operations has not yet been audited for 2003 and 2004. While we believe that the vast majority of such costs will be approved upon final audit, we do not know the outcome of any future audits and adjustments and, if any future audit adjustments exceed our estimates, our profitability could be adversely affected.

U.S. Government contractors are subject to a greater risk of investigation, criminal prosecution civil fraud, whistleblower lawsuits and other legal actions and liabilities than companies with solely commercial customers. Additionally, contractors that provide support services to U.S. forces in Southwest Asia have come under increasing scrutiny by agency inspector generals, government auditors and congressional committees. If a government audit or investigation uncovers improper or illegal activities, 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 debarment from doing business with federal government agencies. More generally, increased scrutiny and investigation into business practices and into major programs supported by contractors may lead to increased legal costs and may harm our reputation and profitability if we are among the targeted companies, regardless of the underlying merit of the allegations being investigated.

Federal government contracts contain provisions giving government customers a variety of rights that are unfavorable to us, including the ability to terminate a contract at any time for convenience.

Federal government contracts contain provisions and are subject to laws and regulations that give the government rights and remedies not typically found in commercial contracts. These provisions may allow the government to:

Terminate existing contracts for convenience, as well as for default;

Reduce orders under, or otherwise modify contracts or subcontracts;

Cancel multi-year contracts and related orders if funds for contract performance for any subsequent year become unavailable;

Decline to exercise an option to renew a multi-year contract;

Suspend or debar us from doing business with the federal government or with a governmental agency;

Prohibit future procurement awards with a particular agency as a result of a finding of an organizational conflict of interest based upon prior related work performed for the agency that would give a contractor an unfair advantage over competing contractors;

Subject the award of contracts to protest by competitors, which may require the contracting federal agency or department to suspend our performance pending the outcome of the protest;

Claim rights in products and systems produced by us; and

Control or prohibit the export of our products and services.

If the government terminates a contract for convenience, we may recover only our incurred or committed costs, settlement expenses and profit on work completed prior to the termination. If the government terminates a contract for default, we may not even recover those amounts and instead may be liable for excess costs incurred by the government in procuring undelivered items and services from another source. If one of our government customers were to unexpectedly terminate, cancel or decline to exercise an option to renew one or more of our significant contracts or programs, our revenues and operating results would be materially harmed.

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We derive significant revenues from contracts awarded through a competitive bidding process. This process can impose substantial costs upon us and we may lose revenue if we fail to compete effectively.

We derive significant revenue from federal government contracts that are awarded through a competitive bidding process. We expect that a significant portion of our future business will also be awarded through competitive bidding. Competitive bidding presents a number of risks, including:

Bidding on programs in advance of the completion of their design, this may result in unforeseen technological difficulties and cost overruns;

Spending substantial cost and managerial time and effort to prepare bids and proposals for contracts that may not be awarded to us, which may result in reduced profitability;

Failing to accurately estimate the resources and cost structure that will be required to service any contract we are awarded;

Incurring expense and delay due to a competitor's protest or challenge of contract awards made to us, including the risk that any such protest or challenge could result in the resubmission of bids on modified specifications, or in the termination, reduction or modification of the awarded contract, which may result in reduced profitability;

Changes to client bidding practices or government reform of its procurement practices, which may alter the prescribed contract relating to contract vehicles, contract types and consolidations; and

Changes in policy and goals by the government providing set-aside funds to small businesses, disadvantaged businesses and other socio-economic requirements in the allocation of contracts.

If we are unable to win particular contracts that are awarded through the competitive bidding process, in addition to the risk that our operating results may be adversely affected, we may be unable to operate in the market for services that are provided under those contracts for a number of years. Even if we win a particular contract through competitive bidding, our profit margins may be depressed as a result of the costs incurred through the bidding process.

We may lose money on some contracts if we do not accurately estimate the expenses, time and resources necessary to satisfy our contractual obligations.

We enter into three types of federal government contracts for our services: cost-plus, time-and-materials and fixed-price. For our last two fiscal years, we derived revenue from such contracts as follows:

Contract Type	2009	2008
Time-and-Materials	68.1%	66.1%
Cost-Plus	19.6%	20.4%
Fixed-Price	12.3%	13.5%

Each of these types of contracts, to varying degrees, involves some risk that we could underestimate our cost of fulfilling the contract, which may reduce the profit we earn or lead to a financial loss on the contract.

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Under time-and-materials contracts, we are reimbursed for labor at negotiated hourly billing rates and for certain expenses. We assume financial risk on time-and-materials contracts because we assume the risk of performing those contracts at negotiated hourly rates.

Under cost-plus contracts, we are reimbursed for allowable costs and paid a fee, which may be fixed or performance-based. To the extent that the actual costs incurred in performing a cost-plus contract are within the contract ceiling and allowable under the terms of the contract and applicable regulations, we are entitled to reimbursement of our costs, plus a profit. However, if our costs exceed the ceiling or are not allowable under the terms of the contract or applicable regulations, we may not be able to recover those costs.

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Under fixed-price contracts, we perform specific tasks for a fixed price. Compared to cost-plus contracts, fixed-price contracts generally offer higher margin opportunities, but involve greater financial risk because we bear the impact of cost overruns and bear the risk of underestimating the level of effort required to perform the contractual obligations, which could result in increased costs and expenses.

Our profits could be adversely affected if our costs under any of these contracts exceed the assumptions we used in bidding for the contract. Over time, and particularly if we acquire other businesses, our contract mix may change, thereby potentially increasing our exposure to these risks.

We may not receive the full amount authorized under our contracts and we may not accurately estimate our backlog, which could adversely affect our future revenues and growth prospects.

As of December 31, 2009, our estimated contract backlog totaled approximately \$3.8 billion, of which approximately \$1.1 billion was funded. Backlog is our estimate of the remaining future revenues from existing signed contracts, assuming the exercise of all options relating to such contracts and including executed task orders issued under ID/IQ contracts. Backlog also includes estimates of revenues for solutions that we believe we will be asked to provide in the future under the terms of ID/IQ contracts for which we have an established pattern of revenue. Our estimates are based on our experience using such vehicles and similar contracts; however, we cannot assure that all, or any, of such estimated contract revenue will be recognized as revenue. The U.S. government's ability to modify, curtail or terminate our major programs or contracts makes the calculation of backlog subject to numerous uncertainties. There can be no assurance that our backlog projections will result in actual revenue in any particular period, or at all, or that any contract included in backlog will be profitable. There is a higher degree of risk in this regard with respect to unfunded backlog, since it contains management's estimate of amounts expected to be realized on unfunded contract work that may never be realized as revenues. If we fail to realize as revenues those amounts included in our backlog, our future revenue and growth prospects may be adversely affected.

If we fail to recruit and retain skilled employees or employees with the necessary security clearances, we might not be able to perform under our contracts or win new business and our growth may be limited.

To be competitive, we must have employees who have advanced information technology and technical services skills and who work well with our customers in a government or defense-related environment. Often, these employees must have some of the highest security clearances in the United States. These employees are in great demand and are likely to remain a limited resource in the foreseeable future. Recruiting, training and retention costs can place significant demands on our resources. If we are unable to recruit and retain a sufficient number of these employees, our ability to maintain and grow our business could be negatively impacted. If we are required to engage larger numbers of contracted personnel, our profit margins could be adversely affected. In addition, some of our contracts contain provisions requiring us to commit to staff a program with certain personnel the customer considers key to our successful performance under the contract. In the event we are unable to provide these key personnel or acceptable substitutions, the customer may terminate the contract and we may not be able to recover certain incurred costs.

Failure to maintain strong relationships with other contractors could result in a decline in our revenues.

In 2009 and 2008, we derived 35.2% and 52.1% of our revenues, respectively, from contracts in which we acted as a subcontractor to other contractors. Additionally, where we are named as a prime contractor, we may sometimes enlist other companies to perform some services under the contract as subcontractors. We expect to continue to depend on relationships with other contractors for a portion of our revenues for the foreseeable future. Our business, prospects, financial condition or operating results could be harmed if other contractors eliminate or reduce their contracts or joint venture relationships with us because they choose to establish relationships with our competitors; they choose to directly offer services that compete with our business; the government terminates or reduces these other contractors' programs; or the government does not award them new contracts.

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Our overall profit margins on our contracts may decrease and our results of operations could be adversely affected if materials and subcontract revenue grow at a faster rate than labor-related revenues.

Our revenues are generated both from the efforts of our technical staff (labor-related revenue) and from the receipt of payments for the costs of materials and subcontracts we use in connection with performing our services (materials and subcontract revenue). Generally, our materials and subcontract revenues have lower profit-margins than our labor-related revenues. If our materials and subcontract revenues grow at a faster rate than labor-related revenues, our overall profit margins may decrease and our profitability could be adversely affected.

We face risks associated with our international business.

Approximately 1.0% and 1.1% of our total consolidated revenues in 2009 and 2008, respectively, was generated by our entities outside of the United States. These international business operations are subject to a variety of risks associated with conducting business internationally, including:

Changes in or interpretations of foreign laws or policies that may adversely affect the performance of our services;

Political instability in foreign countries;

Imposition of inconsistent laws or regulations;

Conducting business in places where laws, business practices and customs are unfamiliar or unknown;

Imposition of limitations on or increase of withholding and other taxes on payments by foreign subsidiaries or joint ventures;

Compliance with a variety of U.S. laws, including the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, by us or subcontractors; and

Compliance with U.S. export control regulations.

Although revenues generated from our international operations have not been significant to date, we do not know the impact that these regulatory, geopolitical and other factors could have on our business in the future.

Our business operations involve considerable risks and hazards. An accident or incident involving our employees or third parties could harm our reputation, affect our ability to compete for business, and if not adequately insured or indemnified, could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Our business involves providing services that require some of our employees to operate in countries that may be experiencing political unrest, war or terrorism, including Afghanistan and Iraq. As a result, during the course of such deployments we are exposed to liabilities arising from accidents or incidents involving our employees or third parties. Any of these types of accidents or incidents could involve significant potential injury or other claims by employees and/or third parties. It is also possible that we will encounter unexpected costs in connection with additional risks inherent in sending our employees to dangerous locations, such as increased insurance costs, as well as the repatriation of our employees or executives for reasons beyond our control.

We maintain insurance policies that mitigate risk and potential liabilities related to our operations. Our insurance coverage may not be adequate to cover those claims or liabilities, and we may be forced to bear substantial costs from an accident or incident. Substantial claims in excess of our related insurance coverage could adversely affect our operating performance and may result in additional expenses and possible loss of revenue.

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Furthermore, any accident or incident for which we are liable, even if fully insured, may result in negative publicity which could adversely affect our reputation among our customers and the public, which could result in us losing existing and future contracts or make it more difficult to compete effectively for future contracts. This could adversely affect our operating performance and may result in additional expenses and possible loss of revenue.

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Acquisitions or joint ventures could result in operating difficulties, dilution or other adverse consequences to our business.

One of our key operating strategies is to selectively pursue acquisitions. We have made a number of acquisitions in the past and we expect that a significant portion of our future growth will continue to come from these transactions. We evaluate potential acquisitions, joint ventures and other investments on an ongoing basis. Our acquisitions pose many risks, including:

We may not be able to identify suitable acquisition candidates at prices we consider attractive;

We may not be able to compete successfully for identified acquisition candidates, complete future acquisitions or accurately estimate the financial effect of acquisitions on our business;

Future acquisitions may require us to issue common stock or spend significant cash, resulting in dilution of ownership or additional leverage;

We may have difficulty retaining an acquired company's key employees or customers;

We may have difficulty integrating acquired businesses, resulting in unforeseen difficulties, such as incompatible accounting, information management or other control systems;

Acquisitions may disrupt our business or distract our management from other responsibilities; and

As a result of an acquisition, we may need to record write-downs from future impairments of intangible assets, which could reduce our future reported earnings.

In connection with any acquisition that we make, there may be liabilities that we fail to discover or that we inadequately assess. Acquired entities may not operate profitably or result in improved operating performance. Additionally, we may not realize anticipated synergies. If our acquisitions perform poorly, our business and financial results could be adversely affected.

We have substantial investments in recorded goodwill and changes in future business conditions could cause these investments to become impaired, requiring substantial write-downs that would reduce our operating income and financial position.

As of December 31, 2009, our goodwill was \$488.2 million. We evaluate the recoverability of recorded goodwill amounts annually, or when evidence of potential impairment exists. The annual impairment test is based on several factors requiring judgment. Principally, a decrease in expected reporting unit cash flows or changes in market conditions may indicate potential impairment of recorded goodwill. If there is an impairment, we would be required to write down the recorded amount of goodwill, which would be reflected as a charge against operating income.

Many of our federal government customers execute their procurement budgets through multiple award contracts under which we are required to compete for post-award orders, or for which we may not be eligible to compete, potentially limiting our ability to win new contracts and increase revenue.

Budgetary pressures and reforms in the procurement process have caused many U.S. federal government customers to increasingly purchase goods and services through multiple award ID/IQ contracts and other multiple award and/or GWAC vehicles. These contract vehicles require that we make sustained post-award efforts to obtain task orders under the relevant contract. There can be no assurance that we will obtain revenues or otherwise sell successfully under these contract vehicles. Our failure to compete effectively in this procurement environment could harm our operating results.

Covenants in our credit facility may restrict our financial and operating flexibility.

We maintain a credit agreement with a syndicate of lenders led by Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent. The credit agreement provides for a revolving credit facility with up to \$350.0 million in loan commitments. The maturity date for the credit agreement is April 30, 2012. The terms of the credit agreement permit prepayment and termination at any time, subject to certain conditions. On December 18, 2009, we

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amended the terms and conditions of the credit agreement by (among other things) (i) increasing the applicable rate applied to ManTech's outstanding base rate loans, letters of credit and Eurodollar rate loans under the credit agreement, (ii) permitting ManTech and its subsidiaries to incur additional unsecured indebtedness in accordance with the covenants of the credit agreement, as amended, (iii) imposing a consolidated leverage ratio requirement on ManTech's ability to acquire additional companies rather than an annual \$200.0 million limitation, (iv) increasing ManTech's capacity to repurchase its capital stock pursuant to a repurchase plan in accordance with the covenants of the credit agreement, as amended and (v) amending certain other affirmative and restrictive covenants. The terms of our credit facility also contain certain covenants that limit our ability to create liens, merge or consolidate, dispose of assets, incur indebtedness and guarantees, repurchase or redeem capital stock and indebtedness, make certain investments or acquisitions, enter into certain transactions with affiliates or change the nature of our business. The credit agreement also contains financial maintenance covenants establishing a maximum total leverage ratio and a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio.

As a result of these covenants and restrictions, we will be limited in how we conduct our business and we may be unable to raise additional debt or equity financing to take advantage of new business opportunities. In addition, our ability to satisfy the financial ratios required by our credit facility can be affected by events beyond our control and we cannot assure you that we will meet these ratios. We cannot assure you that we will be able to maintain compliance with these covenants in the future and, if we fail to do so, that we will be able to obtain waivers from the lenders and/or amend the covenants. If our lenders refuse to provide waivers of our credit facility's restrictive covenants and/or financial ratios, then we may be in default under our credit facility, and we may be prohibited from undertaking actions that are necessary or desirable to maintain and expand our business.

Default under our credit facility could allow the lenders to declare all amounts outstanding to be immediately due and payable. We have pledged substantially all of our assets to secure the debt under our credit facility. If the lenders declare amounts outstanding under the credit facility to be due, the lenders could proceed against those assets. Any event of default, therefore, could have a material adverse effect on our business if the creditors determine to exercise their rights.

Although the terms of our credit agreement contain restrictions on the incurrence of additional indebtedness, these restrictions are subject to a number of important exceptions, and indebtedness incurred in compliance with these restrictions could be substantial. If we and our subsidiaries incur significant additional indebtedness, the related risks that we face could intensify. Moreover, the terms of future debt may impose requirements or restrictions that further affect our financial and operating flexibility, restrict our ability to pay dividends on our common stock or subject us to other events of default.

We face aggressive competition that can impact our ability to obtain contracts and therefore affect our future revenues and growth prospects.

We operate in highly competitive markets and generally encounter intense competition to win contracts. We compete with larger companies that have greater name recognition, financial resources and larger technical staffs. We also compete with smaller, more specialized companies that are able to concentrate their resources on particular areas. To remain competitive, we must provide superior service and performance on a cost-effective basis to our customers. Our competitors may be able to provide our customers with different or greater capabilities or better contract terms than we can provide, including technical qualifications, past contract experience, geographic presence, price and the availability of qualified professional personnel. In addition, our competitors may consolidate or establish teaming or other relationships among themselves or with third parties to increase their ability to address customers' needs.

Our employees or subcontractors may engage in misconduct or other improper activities, which could cause us to lose customers or affect our ability to contract with the federal government.

Because we are a government contractor, should an employee or subcontractor fraud or other misconduct occur, such occurrences could have an adverse impact on our business and reputation. Misconduct by employees, subcontractors or joint venture partners could include intentional failures to comply with federal laws including:

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federal government procurement regulations; proper handling of sensitive or classified information; compliance with the terms of our contracts that we receive; falsifying time records; or failures to disclose unauthorized or unsuccessful activities to us. These actions could lead to civil, criminal and/or administrative penalties (including fines, imprisonment, suspension and/or debarment from performing federal government contracts) and harm our reputation. The precautions we take to prevent and detect such activity may not be effective in controlling unknown or unmanaged risks or losses. Such misconduct by employees, subcontractors or joint venture partners could result in serious civil or criminal penalties, sanctions or harm to our reputation, which could cause us to lose contracts or cause a reduction in revenue.

We may be liable for systems and service failures.

We create, implement and maintain information technology and technical services solutions that are often critical to our customers' operations, including those of federal, state and local governments. We have experienced and may in the future experience some systems and service failures, schedule or delivery delays and other problems in connection with our work. If our solutions, services, products or other applications have significant defects or errors, are subject to delivery delays or fail to meet our customers' expectations, we may:

Lose revenues due to adverse customer reaction;

Be required to provide additional services to a customer at no charge;

Receive negative publicity that could damage our reputation and adversely affect our ability to attract or retain customers; and

Suffer claims for substantial damages against us.

In addition to any costs resulting from product warranties, contract performance or required corrective action, these failures may result in increased costs or loss of revenues if they result in customers postponing subsequently scheduled work, canceling contracts or failing to renew contracts.

While many of our contracts with the federal government limit our liability for damages that may arise from negligence in rendering services to our customers, we cannot be sure that these contractual provisions will protect us from liability for damages if we are sued. Furthermore, our errors and omissions and product liability insurance coverage may not continue to be available on reasonable terms or in sufficient amounts to cover one or more large claims. In addition, the insurer may disclaim coverage as to some types of future claims. The successful assertion of any large claim against us could seriously harm our business. Even if unsuccessful, these claims could result in significant legal and other costs that may be a distraction to our management and/or may harm our reputation.

If our subcontractors or joint venture partners fail to perform their contractual obligations, our performance and reputation as a prime contractor and our ability to obtain future business could suffer.

As a prime contractor, we often rely significantly upon other companies as subcontractors to perform work we are obligated to perform for our customers. If one or more of our subcontractors fail to perform satisfactorily the agreed-upon services on a timely basis, or violate government contracting policies, laws or regulations, our ability to perform our obligations or meet our customers' expectations as a prime contractor may be compromised. In some cases, we have limited involvement in the work performed by the subcontractors but are nevertheless responsible for the work performed. In extreme cases, performance or other deficiencies on the part of our subcontractors could result in a customer terminating our contract for default. A default termination could expose us to a liability for the agency's costs of reprocurement, damage our reputation and hurt our ability to compete for future contracts and task orders.

Additionally, we often enter into joint ventures so that we can jointly bid and perform on a particular project. The success of these and other joint ventures depends, in large part, on the satisfactory performance of the contractual obligations by our joint venture partners. If our partners do not meet their obligations, the joint

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ventures may be unable to adequately perform and deliver their contracted services. Under these circumstances, we may be required to make additional investments and provide additional services to ensure the adequate performance and delivery of the contracted services. These additional obligations could result in reduced profits or, in some cases, significant losses for us with respect to the joint venture, which could also affect our reputation in the industries we serve.

Security breaches in classified government systems could adversely affect our business.

Many of the programs we support and systems we develop, install and maintain involve managing and protecting information involved in intelligence, national security and other classified government functions. While we have programs designed to comply with relevant security laws, regulations and restrictions, a security breach in one of these systems could cause serious harm to our business, damage our reputation and prevent us from being eligible for further work on critical classified systems for federal government customers. Losses that we could incur from such a security breach could exceed the policy limits that we have for errors and omissions and product liability insurance coverage. Damage to our reputation or limitations on our eligibility for additional work resulting from a security breach in one of the systems we develop, install and maintain could materially reduce our revenue.

Our business depends upon obtaining and maintaining required security clearances.

Many of our federal government contracts require our employees to maintain various levels of security clearances and we are required to maintain certain facility security clearances complying with the Department of Defense and Intelligence Community requirements. Obtaining and maintaining security clearances for employees involves a lengthy process and it is difficult to identify, recruit and retain employees who already hold security clearances. If our employees are unable to obtain or retain security clearances or if our employees who hold security clearances terminate employment with us, the customer whose work requires cleared employees could terminate the contract or decide not to renew it upon its expiration. In addition, we expect that many of the contracts on which we will bid will require us to demonstrate our ability to obtain facility security clearances and perform work with employees who hold specified types of security clearances. To the extent we are not able to obtain facility security clearances or engage employees with the required security clearances for a particular contract, we may not be able to bid on or win new contracts, or effectively re-bid on expiring contracts.

Risks Related to Our Stock

Our quarterly operating results may fluctuate.

Our quarterly revenues and operating results may fluctuate as a result of a number of factors, many of which are outside of our control. For these reasons, comparing our operating results on a period-to-period basis may be of limited significance in some cases, and as such, you should not rely on our past results as an indication of our future performance. While our financial results may be negatively affected by any of the risk factors identified in this section of our Form 10-K, a number of factors could cause our revenues, cash flows and operating results to vary from quarter-to-quarter, including:

Timing of award or performance incentive fee notices;

Fluctuations in revenues earned on fixed-price contracts and contracts with a performance-based fee structure;

Commencement, completion or termination of contracts during any particular quarter;

Reallocation of funds to customers due to priority;

Timing of significant bid and proposal costs;

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Variable purchasing patterns under government contracts, BPAs and ID/IQ contracts;

Seasonal or quarterly fluctuations in our workdays and staff utilization rates;

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Strategic decisions by us or our competitors, such as acquisitions, divestitures, spin-offs and joint ventures;

Changes in Presidential administrations and senior federal government officials that affect the timing of technology procurement;

Changes in federal government policy or budgetary measures that adversely affect government contracts in general; and

Increased purchase requests from customers for equipment and materials in connection with the federal government's fiscal year end that may affect our quarter operating results.

Because a relatively large amount of our expenses are fixed, cash flows from our operations may vary significantly as a result of changes in the volume of services provided under existing contracts and the number of contracts that are commenced, completed or terminated during any quarter. We incur significant operating expenses during the start-up and early stages of large contracts and typically we do not receive corresponding payments in that same quarter. We may also incur significant or unanticipated expenses when a contract expires, terminates or is not renewed.

Mr. Pedersen, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, effectively controls our Company, and his interests may not be aligned with those of other stockholders.

As of December 31, 2009, Mr. Pedersen owned approximately 37.8% of our total outstanding shares of common stock. Holders of our Class B common stock are entitled to ten votes per share, while holders of our Class A common stock are entitled to only one vote per share. Mr. Pedersen beneficially owned 13,605,345 shares of Class B common stock as of December 31, 2009, thus he owned or controlled approximately 85.9% of the combined voting power of our stock as of December 31, 2009. Accordingly, Mr. Pedersen controls the vote on all matters submitted to a vote of our stockholders. As long as Mr. Pedersen beneficially owns a majority of the combined voting power of our common stock, he will have the ability, without the consent of our public stockholders, to elect all members of our Board of Directors and to control our management and affairs.

Mr. Pedersen's voting control may have the effect of preventing or discouraging transactions involving an actual or a potential change of control of the Company, regardless of whether a premium is offered over then-current market prices. Mr. Pedersen will be able to cause a change of control of the Company. Mr. Pedersen's voting control could adversely affect the trading price of our common stock if investors perceive disadvantages in owning stock in a company with such concentrated ownership.

Mr. Pedersen could also cause a registration statement to be filed and to become effective under the Securities Act of 1933, thereby permitting him to freely sell or transfer the shares of common stock that he owns, which could have an impact on the trading price of our stock.

Provisions in our charter documents and Delaware law may inhibit potential acquisition bids that you and other stockholders may consider favorable, and the market price of our Class A common stock may be lower as a result.

There are provisions in our certificate of incorporation and bylaws that make it more difficult for a third party to acquire, or attempt to acquire, control of our Company, even if a change of control were considered favorable by you and other stockholders. Among the provisions that could have an anti-takeover effect, are provisions relating to the following:

The high vote nature of our Class B common stock;

The ability of the Board of Directors to issue preferred stock;

Stockholders cannot take action by written consent; and

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Advance notice requirements for director nominations or other proposals by our stockholders.

Table of Contents**Item 1B. Unresolved SEC Staff Comments**

We have not received any written comments from the SEC staff regarding our periodic or current reports under the Exchange Act that remain unresolved.

Item 2. Properties

We lease our office facilities and we do not own any facilities or real estate materially important to our operations. Our facilities are leased in close proximity to our customers. Since 1992, we have leased our corporate headquarters office building in Fairfax, Virginia. The lease on this facility expires in March 2020. As of December 31, 2009, we leased 34 additional operating facilities throughout the metropolitan Washington, D.C. area and 50 facilities in other parts of the United States. We also have employees working at customer sites throughout the United States and in other countries.

We believe our current facilities are adequate to meet our current needs. We do not anticipate any significant difficulty in renewing our leases or finding alternative space to lease upon the expiration of our leases and to support our future growth. Lease expiration dates range from years 2010 through 2020.

The following table provides information concerning certain of our leased properties.

Lease Properties as of December 31, 2009	Approximate Square Footage	General Usage
Chantilly, VA	210,000	General Office
Vienna, VA	107,000	General Office
Fairfax, VA	92,000	General Office
Arlington, VA	77,000	General Office
Herndon, VA	76,000	General Office
Hanover, MD	73,000	General Office and Warehouse
Springfield, VA	55,000	General Office
Lorton, VA	51,000	General Office
Lexington Park, MD	43,000	General Office
Huntsville, AL	38,000	General Office and Lab
Warren, MI	38,000	General Office and Warehouse
Bethesda, MD	35,000	General Office
Miami, FL	29,000	General Office
Fairmont, WV	22,000	General Office
Sarasota, FL	20,000	General Office
Foreign locations	4,000	General Office
Other locations	273,000	General Office and Warehouse

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

We are subject to certain legal proceedings, government audits, investigations, claims and disputes that arise in the ordinary course of our business. Like most large government defense contractors, our contract costs are audited and reviewed on a continual basis by an in-house staff of auditors from the DCAA. In addition to these routine audits, we are subject from time-to-time to audits and investigations by other agencies of the federal government. These audits and investigations are conducted to determine if our performance and administration of our government contracts are compliant with contractual requirements and applicable federal statutes and regulations. An audit or investigation may result in a finding that our performance, systems and administration is compliant or, alternatively, may result in the government initiating proceedings against us or our employees, including administrative proceedings seeking repayment of monies, suspension and/or debarment from doing business with the federal government or a particular agency or civil or criminal proceedings seeking penalties and/or fines. Audits and investigations conducted by the federal government frequently span several years.

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Although we cannot predict the outcome of these and other legal proceedings, investigations, claims and disputes, based on the information now available to us, we do not believe the ultimate resolution of these matters, either individually or in the aggregate, will have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition or operating results.

Item 4. *Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders*

No matters were submitted to a vote of security holders during the fourth quarter of the year ended December 31, 2009.

Table of Contents**PART II****Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities****Market Information**

Our Class A common stock has been quoted on the Nasdaq Stock Market under the symbol MANT since our initial public offering on February 7, 2002. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low prices of our shares of common stock, as reported on the Nasdaq Stock Market.

2009	High	Low
First Quarter	\$ 60.62	\$ 37.07
Second Quarter	45.62	32.86
Third Quarter	55.11	40.32
Fourth Quarter	51.35	42.56
2008	High	Low
First Quarter	\$ 48.34	\$ 36.60
Second Quarter	53.98	42.85
Third Quarter	62.06	46.65
Fourth Quarter	59.92	40.22

There is no established public market for our Class B common stock.

As of February 17, 2010, there were 43 holders of record of our Class A common stock and 3 holders of record of our Class B common stock. The number of holders of record of our Class A common stock is not representative of the number of beneficial holders because many of the shares are held by depositories, brokers or nominees.

Dividend Policy

Currently, we intend to retain any earnings for the future operation and growth of our business. In addition, our credit facility restricts us from paying cash dividends to holders of our common stock. As a result, we do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. No dividends have been declared on any class of our common stock since our initial public offering in 2002. Any future dividends declared would be at the discretion of our Board of Directors and would depend, among other factors, upon our results of operations, financial condition and cash requirements, as well as the terms of our credit facility and other financing agreements at the time such payment is considered.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

We did not issue or sell any securities in fiscal 2009 that were not registered under the Securities Act of 1933. The issuance of shares to the Employee Stock Ownership Plan did not constitute sales within the meaning of the Securities Act.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Information regarding our equity compensation plans and the securities authorized for issuance thereunder is incorporated by reference in Item 12.

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

The selected financial data presented below for each of the five years ended December 31, 2009 is derived from our audited consolidated financial statements. The selected financial data presented below should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements, the notes to our consolidated financial statements and Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2009 (a)	2008 (b)	2007 (c)	2006 (d)	2005 (e)
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)				
Statement of Income Data:					
Revenues	\$ 2,020,334	\$ 1,870,879	\$ 1,448,098	\$ 1,137,178	\$ 980,289
Cost of services	1,668,763	1,565,198	1,214,150	944,150	805,853
General and administrative expenses	172,492	152,323	120,244	102,378	90,258
Operating income	179,079	153,358	113,704	90,650	84,178
Interest expense	(1,141)	(3,978)	(5,103)	(2,375)	(3,165)
Interest income	215	812	1,261	809	894
Other items, net	355	(233)	263	1,337	3,372
Income from continuing operations before income taxes and equity earnings	178,508	149,959	110,125	90,421	85,279
Provision for income taxes	(66,744)	(59,667)	(42,798)	(34,825)	(34,137)
Earnings (losses) in equity of unconsolidated subsidiaries					471
Gain on disposal of equity method investment					1,590
Income from continuing operations	111,764	90,292	67,327	55,596	53,203
(Loss) gain from discontinued operations, net of taxes			(458)	(4,895)	(9,010)
Gain on disposal of discontinued operation, net of taxes (sold to CEO)			338		
Net income	\$ 111,764	\$ 90,292	\$ 67,207	\$ 50,701	\$ 44,193
Basic earnings per share from continuing operations Class A and B (f)	\$ 3.13	\$ 2.58	\$ 1.97	\$ 1.66	\$ 1.62
Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations Class A and B (f)	\$ 3.11	\$ 2.55	\$ 1.95	\$ 1.64	\$ 1.60
Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 86,190	\$ 4,375	\$ 8,048	\$ 41,510	\$ 5,678
Working capital	\$ 276,087	\$ 140,744	\$ 68,409	\$ 168,189	\$ 103,576
Total assets	\$ 1,100,747	\$ 1,021,712	\$ 937,503	\$ 613,252	\$ 555,985
Long-term debt	\$	\$	\$ 39,000	\$	\$ 21
Total stockholders' equity	\$ 817,465	\$ 680,536	\$ 551,305	\$ 459,016	\$ 378,582
Statement of Cash Flows Data:					
Cash flow from operating activities	\$ 132,247	\$ 127,266	\$ 63,324	\$ 84,356	\$ 61,486
Cash flow from investing activities	\$ (20,014)	\$ (39,162)	\$ (275,286)	\$ (25,709)	\$ (105,617)
Cash flow from financing activities	\$ (30,418)	\$ (91,777)	\$ 178,500	\$ (22,815)	\$ 26,846

a) On March 13, 2009, we acquired DDK for \$14.0 million. DDK added \$7.6 million in revenue to our 2009 results. For further information on acquisitions see Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements in Item 8.

- b) On November 28, 2008, we acquired EWA Services, Inc. (EWA) for \$12.4 million, which includes a \$0.4 million working capital adjustment. EWA added \$1.8 million in revenue to our 2008 results. For further information on acquisitions see Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements in Item 8.

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On August 29, 2008, we acquired Emerging Technologies Group, USA, Inc. (ETG) for \$25.1 million, which includes \$0.1 million in transaction fees. ETG added \$3.4 million in revenue to our 2008 results. For further information on acquisitions see Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements in Item 8.

Cash outflows from investing activities were primarily the result of our acquisitions of EWA and ETG, as noted above. Cash outflows from financing activities are primarily the result of paying down our credit facility with cash from operations; this was slightly offset by borrowings under our credit facility to finance our aforementioned acquisitions.

c) On December 18, 2007, we acquired McDonald Bradley, Inc. (MBI) for \$78.9 million, which includes \$0.4 million in transaction fees. MBI added \$1.2 million in revenue to our 2007 results. For further information on acquisitions see Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements in Item 8.

On May 7, 2007, we acquired SRS Technologies (SRS) for \$199.1 million, which includes \$1.2 million in transaction fees. SRS added \$139.1 million in revenue to our 2007 results. For further information on acquisitions see Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements in Item 8.

On February 23, 2007, we sold our MSM Security Services subsidiary business (MSM) to MSM Security Services Holdings, LLC for \$3.0 million in cash. The sale resulted in a pre-tax gain of \$0.6 million. MSM Security Services Holdings, LLC is solely owned by George J. Pedersen, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer (CEO). For further information on the sale of MSM see Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements in Item 8.

In January 2007, Mr. Pedersen received a distribution of 609,296 shares of Class B common stock, which had been held by the ManTech International Corporation Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan for the benefit of George J. Pedersen (GJP SERP). We recognized an \$8.6 million tax benefit on the distribution from the trust. The tax benefit was recorded to additional paid-in-capital.

d) On October 5, 2006, we acquired GRS Solutions, Inc (GRS) for \$17.8 million in cash. Subsequent to the acquisition, contingent consideration of \$2.2 million was paid to the shareholders of GRS. GRS added \$2.7 million in revenue to our 2006 results.

On October 31, 2006, we sold assets related to our NetWitness® operation to the NetWitness Acquisition Corporation for \$2.0 million in cash and an equity stake of less than 5% in the new company. We recorded approximately a \$1.0 million pre-tax gain on the sale.

On January 1, 2006, we adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment*, or Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 718, *Compensation Stock Compensation*. As a result, we recorded \$5.7 million of expense in general and administrative expenses.

e) On February 11, 2005, we sold our ManTech Environmental Technology, Inc. (METI) subsidiary to another company for \$7.0 million, which resulted in a pre-tax gain of approximately \$3.7 million. METI had revenues of \$1.4 million and \$13.2 million in 2005 and 2004, respectively.

During the first quarter of 2005, we decided to exit the personnel security investigation business and sell MSM. We classified our MSM subsidiary as held for sale in our consolidated balance sheets and in discontinued operations for our consolidated statement of income. For further information see Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements in Item 8.

On May 31, 2005, we acquired Gray Hawk Systems, Inc. for \$101.8 million, including acquisition-related costs. As a result of this acquisition, revenue increased \$52.9 million in 2005.

During December 2005, we sold our 40 percent ownership interest in Vosper-ManTech joint venture in the United Kingdom for approximately \$4.3 million including accrued dividends. The sale resulted in an approximate \$1.6 million pre-tax gain recorded in gain on disposal of equity method investment.

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- f) The holders of each share of Class A common stock entitled to one vote per share and holders of each share of Class B common stock are entitled to ten votes per share. For more information on earnings per share including the two class method, see Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements in Item 8.

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

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations should be read together with the consolidated financial statements and the notes to those statements included in Item 8 of this document. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. This discussion addresses primarily our continuing operations, except in the discussion under the heading Discontinued Operations. For more information on our discontinued operations, please see Note 15 to our consolidated financial statements.

Overview

ManTech is a leading provider of innovative technologies and solutions for mission-critical national security programs for the Intelligence Community; the departments of Defense, State, Homeland Security and Justice; and other U.S. federal government customers. Our expertise includes systems engineering, systems integration, enterprise architecture, cyber security, information assurance, intelligent operations and analysis support, network and critical infrastructure protection, information operations and information warfare support, information technology, communications integration, global logistics and supply chain management and service oriented architectures. Our commitment to customer mission is one of our key differentiators. We currently operate in approximately 40 countries worldwide, and approximately 1,200 of our 8,800 highly qualified employees are deployed supporting U.S. forces in theater.

We derive revenues primarily from contracts with U.S. government agencies that are focused on national security, and as a result, funding for our programs is generally linked to trends in U.S. government spending in the areas of defense, intelligence, homeland security and other federal agencies. Related to the evolving terrorist threats and world events, the U.S. government has continued to increase its overall defense, intelligence and homeland security budgets. Our revenues increased mainly as a result of our cyber security business and progress supporting computer network operations; efforts involving ISR systems and telecommunications infrastructure, maintenance and repair; the expansion of our sustainment and counterintelligence support provided in military deployed environments with U.S. and allied forces in support of peace-keeping efforts worldwide; our work with intelligence agencies; and the acquisitions that occurred in the past three years.

For the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, over 93% of our revenues were derived from our customers in the Intelligence Community and the Department of Defense. These customers include the Office of the Secretary of Defense; the Department of State; the Department of Homeland Security; various intelligence agencies; federal intelligence and terrorism task forces; the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps; and joint military commands. We also provide solutions to federal government civilian agencies, including NASA and PTO, as well as to state and local governments and commercial customers. The following table shows revenues from each type of customer as a percentage of total revenues for the periods presented.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Department of Defense and intelligence agencies	95.0%	93.8%	93.3%
Federal civilian agencies	3.2%	4.3%	4.5%
State agencies, international agencies and commercial entities	1.8%	1.9%	2.2%
Total Revenues	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

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We provide our services and solutions under three types of contracts: time-and-materials; cost-reimbursable; and fixed-price. Our contract mix varies from year-to-year due to numerous factors, including our business strategies and federal government procurement objectives. The following table shows revenues from each of these types of contracts as a percentage of total revenues for the periods presented.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Time-and-materials	68.1%	66.1%	62.9%
Cost-reimbursable	19.6%	20.4%	23.4%
Fixed-price	12.3%	13.5%	13.7%
Total Revenues	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Time-and-materials contracts. Under time-and-materials contracts, we are reimbursed for labor at fixed hourly rates and generally reimbursed separately for allowable materials, costs and expenses. To the extent that our actual labor costs under a time-and-materials contract are higher or lower than the billing rates under the contract, our profit under the contract may be either greater or less than we anticipated or we may suffer a loss under the contract. We recognize revenues under time-and-materials contracts by multiplying the number of direct labor hours expended by the contract billing rates and adding the effect of other billable direct costs. In general, we realize a higher profit margin on work performed under time and materials contracts than cost reimbursable contracts.

Cost-reimbursable contracts. Under cost-reimbursable contracts, we are reimbursed for costs that are determined to be reasonable, allowable and allocable to the contract and paid a fee representing the profit margin negotiated between us and the contracting agency, which may be fixed or performance based. Under cost-reimbursable contracts we recognize revenues and an estimate of applicable fees earned as costs are incurred. We consider fixed fees under cost-reimbursable contracts to be earned in proportion to the allowable costs incurred in performance of the contract. For performance based fees under cost-reimbursable contracts, we recognize the relevant portion of the expected fee to be awarded by the client at the time such fee can be reasonably estimated, based on factors such as our prior award experience and communications with the client regarding performance. For cost-reimbursable contracts with performance-based fee incentives that are subject to the provisions of SEC Topic 13, *Revenue Recognition*, we recognize the relevant portion of the fee upon customer approval. In general, cost reimbursable contracts are the least profitable of our government contracts.

Fixed-price contracts. Under fixed-price contracts, we perform specific tasks for a fixed price. Compared to cost-reimbursable and time-and-materials contracts, fixed-price contracts generally offer higher profit margin opportunities but involve greater financial risk because we bear the impact of cost overruns in return for the full benefit of any cost savings. We generally do not undertake complex, high-risk work, such as long-term software development, under fixed price terms. Fixed-price contracts may include either a product delivery or specific service performance over a defined period. Revenue on fixed-price contracts that provide for the Company to render services throughout a period is recognized as earned according to contract terms as the service is provided on a proportionate performance basis. These contracts are generally less than six months in duration. For fixed-price contracts that provide for the delivery of a specific product with related customer acceptance provisions, revenues are recognized as those products are delivered and accepted.

We derive a majority of our revenues from contracts directly with the U.S. government or as a subcontractor to other providers of services to the U.S. government. The following table shows our revenues as prime contractor and as subcontractor as a percentage of our total revenues for the following periods:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Prime contract revenues	64.8%	47.9%	53.6%
Subcontract revenues	35.2%	52.1%	46.4%
Total Revenues	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

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Our prime contract revenues as a percentage of our total revenues increased from 2008 to 2009 largely due to our sole source prime contract award in 2008 to continue and expand our support for the Route Clearance family of contract and MRAP vehicles and growth in cyber security efforts. Our prime contract revenues as a percentage of our total revenues decreased from 2007 to 2008 as customers increased the purchase of goods and services through larger, more consolidated contract vehicles.

Revenues

Substantially all of our revenue is derived from services and solutions provided to the federal government or to prime contractors supporting the federal government, including services provided by our employees, our subcontractors and through solutions that include third-party hardware and software that we purchase and integrate as a part of our overall solutions. These requirements may vary from period-to-period depending on specific contract and client requirements. Since we earn higher profits from labor services that our employees provide compared with subcontracted efforts and other reimbursable items such as hardware and software purchases for clients, we seek to optimize our labor services on all of our engagements.

Cost of Services

Cost of services primarily includes direct costs incurred to provide our services and solutions to customers. The most significant portion of these costs are direct labor costs, including salaries and wages, plus associated fringe benefits of our employees directly serving customers, in addition to the related management, facilities and infrastructure costs. Cost of services also includes other direct costs, such as the costs of subcontractors and outside consultants and third-party materials, including hardware or software that we purchase and provide to the customer as part of an integrated solution. Since we earn higher profits on our own labor services, we expect the ratio of cost of services as a percent of revenues to decline when our labor services mix increases relative to subcontracted labor or third-party materials. Conversely, as subcontracted labor or third-party material purchases for customers increase relative to our own labor services, we expect the ratio of cost of services as a percent of revenue to increase. Changes in the mix of services and equipment provided under our contracts can result in variability in our contract margins.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses include the salaries and wages, plus associated fringe benefits of our employees not performing work directly for clients. Among the functions covered by these costs are facilities, corporate business development, bid and proposal, contracts administration, finance and accounting, legal, corporate governance and executive and senior management. In addition, we included stock-based compensation, as well as depreciation and amortization expense of \$15.5 million related to the general and administrative function for the year ended December 31, 2009. Depreciation and amortization expenses include the depreciation of computers, furniture and other equipment, the amortization of third party software we use internally, leasehold improvements and intangible assets. Identifiable intangible assets include customer relationships and contract backlogs acquired in business combinations, and are amortized over their estimated useful lives.

Interest Expense

Interest expense is primarily related to interest expense incurred or accrued under our outstanding borrowings and notes payable, deferred financing charges and interest on capital leases.

Interest Income

Interest income is primarily from cash on hand and notes receivable.

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On January 15, 2010, we completed the acquisition of Sensor Technologies Inc. (STI) for \$242 million in cash. We utilized a combination of cash on hand and borrowings from our credit facility to finance the acquisition. STI is a leading provider of mission-critical systems engineering and Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) services and solutions to the Department of Defense. STI's largest contract is the Strategic Services Sourcing (S3) Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity contract with the U.S. Army. In 2009, STI produced revenues of \$336.8 million. For additional information, see Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8.

Year Ended December 31, 2009 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2008**Consolidated Statements of Income**

The following table sets forth certain items from our consolidated statements of income and the relative percentages that certain items of expense and earnings bear to revenues as well as the year-over-year change from December 31, 2008 to December 31, 2009.

	Years Ended December 31,				Year-to-Year Change	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2008 to 2009	
	Dollars		Percentages		Dollars	Percent
	(dollars in thousands)					
REVENUES	\$ 2,020,334	\$ 1,870,879	100.0%	100.0%	\$ 149,455	8.0%
Cost of services	1,668,763	1,565,198	82.6%	83.7%	103,565	6.6%
General and administrative expenses	172,492	152,323	8.5%	8.1%	20,169	13.2%
OPERATING INCOME	179,079	153,358	8.9%	8.2%	25,721	16.8%
Interest expense	(1,141)	(3,978)	0.1%	0.2%	2,837	-71.3%
Interest income	215	812	0.0%	0.0%	(597)	-73.5%
Other income (expense), net	355	(233)	0.0%	0.0%	588	252.4%
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	178,508	149,959	8.8%	8.0%	28,549	19.0%
Provision for income taxes	(66,744)	(59,667)	3.3%	3.2%	(7,077)	11.9%
NET INCOME	\$ 111,764	\$ 90,292	5.5%	4.8%	\$ 21,472	23.8%

Revenues

Revenues increased 8.0% to \$2.02 billion for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to \$1.87 billion for the same period in 2008. The increase was primarily due to our contracts supporting forward deployments in Iraq, Afghanistan and other areas around the world and our acquisitions of Emerging Technologies Group, Inc. (ETG) in August 2008, EWA Services, Inc. (EWA) in November 2008 and DDK in March 2009. Revenue growth of \$171.2 million came from contracts for the installation, sustainment and repair of communication systems and heavily armored vehicles designed to counter or clear mines and IEDs, such as the Route Clearance family of vehicles supporting U.S. Army Tank-Automotive Command (TACOM). Significant cyber security contracts contributed revenue growth of \$42.0 million, including \$13.4 million from contracts transferred through the acquisitions of ETG and DDK. The acquisition of EWA contributed a revenue increase of \$11.6 million. These increases were partially offset by a decline in certain Space related work and other.

We are expecting the growth in revenues to continue in 2010 as a result of our continued expansion in the areas of cyber security, ISR systems infrastructure maintenance and repair, and global logistics, supply chain management as well as the acquisition of STI in January 2010. While we believe there will be continued growth

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in our global logistics and supply chain management contracts, we recognize the uncertainty in the U.S. mission and priority of funding for combat operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. The continued growth in our cyber security contracts is expected as a result of the Government's Comprehensive National Cyber Initiative funding.

Cost of Services

Cost of services increased 6.6% to \$1.67 billion for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to \$1.57 billion for the same period in 2008. The increase in cost of services is primarily due to direct labor, which includes applicable fringe benefits and overhead related to our IED and cyber security contracts and our recent acquisitions of EWA and DDK. As a percentage of revenues, cost of services decreased 1.1% to 82.6% for the year 2009 as compared to 83.7% for the same period in 2008. Direct labor costs increased by 8.6% over the period in 2008 primarily due to growth in staff supporting global logistics and supply chain management and acquisitions. As a percentage of revenues, direct labor costs increased 0.2% to 38.7% for the year ended December 31, 2009, as compared to 38.5% for the same period in 2008. Other direct costs, which include subcontractors and third party equipment and materials used in the performance of our contracts, increased by 4.9% over the same period in 2008. The increase in other direct costs was primarily due to an increase in purchases of equipment and materials on our contracts for installation and repair of systems designed to counter or clear mines and IEDs. As a percentage of revenues, other direct costs decreased by 1.3% from 45.2% for the year ended December 31, 2008 to 43.9% for the same period in 2009. The decrease of other direct costs as a percentage of revenues can be attributed to the IED programs gradual transition of materials procurement to the government procurement offices. We expect cost of services to increase in fiscal year 2010 consistent with the expected growth in revenue noted above. Furthermore, we expect the relative mix of other direct costs compared to direct labor costs to increase for fiscal year 2010 due to increased use of subcontractors resulting from the acquisition of STI in January 2010.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses increased 13.2% to \$172.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to \$152.3 million for the same period in 2008. As a percentage of revenues, general and administrative expenses increased to 8.5% from 8.1% for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The increase as a percentage of revenues was due to systems and staff requirements needed to support increased demands for materials and services, business development and system improvements costs. We have increased expense for internal compliance monitoring and process improvement costs due to the current trend of amplified government regulation and review. We expect general and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenues to decrease in 2010 as a result of the completion of certain systems improvement and compliance initiatives and leveraging our internal administrative support and management function with higher revenues.

Interest Expense

Interest expense decreased to \$1.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to \$4.0 million for the same period in 2008. The decrease in interest expense is due to a decrease in our average outstanding debt balance. Our average outstanding debt balance for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$43.9 million as compared to \$122.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. The interest rate we incur on our credit facility is impacted by changes in the Federal Funds Rate or London Interbank Offer Rate (LIBOR). Changes in these lending rates could lead to fluctuations in our interest expense in future periods. For additional information see Credit Agreement below. We expect interest expense to increase significantly in 2010 due to borrowings under our credit agreement to finance the acquisition of STI in January 2010.

Interest Income

Interest income decreased \$0.6 million to \$0.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to \$0.8 million for the same period in 2008. The fluctuation is due to a reduction in the interest rate related to our cash accounts for the year ended December 31, 2009, as compared to the same period in 2008.

Table of Contents*Provision for Income Taxes*

The provision for income taxes increased \$7.0 million to \$66.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to \$59.7 million for the same period in 2008. Our effective income tax rates were 37.4% and 39.8% for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The decrease in our effective tax rate from December 31, 2008 was largely due to the impact of deductible gains related to our Employee Supplemental Savings Plan.

Net Income

Net income increased 23.8% to \$111.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to \$90.3 million for the same period in 2008. The increase is a result of higher revenues and improved margins primarily driven by increased demand for direct labor projects.

Year Ended December 31, 2008 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2007**Consolidated Statements of Income**

The following table sets forth certain items from our consolidated statements of income and the relative percentages that certain items of expense and earnings bear to revenue as well as the year-over-year change from December 31, 2007 to December 31, 2008.

	Years Ended December 31,				Year-to-Year Change	
	2008	2007	2008	2007	2007 to 2008	
	Dollars		Percentages		Dollars	Percent
	(in thousands)					
REVENUES	\$ 1,870,879	\$ 1,448,098	100.0%	100.0%	\$ 422,781	29.2%
Cost of services	1,565,198	1,214,150	83.7%	83.8%	351,048	28.9%
General and administrative expenses	152,323	120,244	8.1%	8.3%	32,079	26.7%
OPERATING INCOME	153,358	113,704	8.2%	7.9%	39,654	34.9%
Interest expense	(3,978)	(5,103)	0.2%	0.4%	1,125	-22.0%
Interest income	812	1,261	0.0%	0.1%	(449)	-35.6%
Other income (expense), net	(233)	263	0.0%	0.0%	(496)	-188.6%
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS						
BEFORE INCOME TAXES	149,959	110,125	8.0%	7.6%	39,834	36.2%
Provision for income taxes	(59,667)	(42,798)	3.2%	3.0%	(16,869)	39.4%
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	90,292	67,327	4.8%	4.6%	22,965	34.1%
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes		(458)	0.0%	0.0%	458	-100.0%
Gain on sale of discontinued operation, net of taxes (sold to CEO)		338	0.0%	0.0%	(338)	-100.0%
NET INCOME	\$ 90,292	\$ 67,207	4.8%	4.6%	\$ 23,085	34.3%

Revenues

Revenues increased 29.2% to \$1.87 billion for the year ended December 31, 2008, compared to \$1.45 billion for the same period in 2007. The increase was primarily due to our contracts supporting forward deployments in Iraq, Afghanistan and other areas around the world and our acquisitions of SRS Technologies (SRS) in May 2007, McDonald Bradley, Inc. (MBI) in December 2007, Emerging Technologies Group, USA,

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Inc. (ETG) in August 2008 and EWA in November 2008. Revenue growth of \$206.6 million came from global logistics and supply chain management contracts; specifically contracts for the installation and repair of systems designed to counter or clear mines and IEDs. For the year ending December 31, 2008, our acquisitions of SRS, MBI, ETG and EWA contributed revenue increases of \$125.5 million.

Cost of Services

Cost of services increased 28.9% to \$1.57 billion for the year ended December 31, 2008, compared to \$1.21 billion for the same period in 2007. The increase in cost of services is primarily due to larger purchases of equipment, materials and other direct costs directly related to our contracts and our acquisitions of SRS, MBI, ETG and EWA. As a percentage of revenues, cost of services decreased 0.1% to 83.7% for the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to 83.8% for the same period in 2007. Direct labor costs, which include applicable fringe benefits and overhead, increased by \$126.9 million primarily due to the acquisitions and growth in staff supporting global logistics and supply chain management. As a percentage of revenues, direct labor costs decreased 2.5% to 38.5% for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to 41.0% for the same period in 2007. The decrease in direct labor as a percentage of revenues is primarily due to an increase in other direct costs in relation to revenues. Other direct costs, which include subcontractors and third party equipment and materials used in the performance of our contracts, increased by 36.1% over the same period in 2007. The increase in other direct costs was primarily due to an increase in purchases of equipment and materials on our contracts for installation and repair of systems designed to counter or clear mines and IEDs, as noted above, as well as our acquisitions. As a percentage of revenues, other direct costs increased from 42.9% for the year ended December 31, 2007 to 45.2% for the same period in 2008.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses increased 26.7% to \$152.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, compared to \$120.2 million for the same period in 2007. The increase in expenses resulted primarily from the acquisitions of SRS, MBI, ETG and EWA and increased spending to support the growth of our business. As a percentage of revenues, general and administrative expenses decreased to 8.1% from 8.3% for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The reduction as a percentage of revenues was largely due to the leveraging of our administrative expenses over a larger revenue base.

Interest Expense

Interest expense decreased \$1.1 million to \$4.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, compared to \$5.1 million for the same period in 2007. The decrease in interest expense is due to a decline in interest rates, partially offset by an increase in our average outstanding debt balance. Our average outstanding debt balance for the year ended December 31, 2008 was \$122.3 million as compared to \$84.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. The interest rate we incur on our credit facility is impacted by changes in the Federal Funds Rate or London Interbank Offer Rate (LIBOR).

Interest Income

Interest income decreased \$0.5 million to \$0.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, compared to \$1.3 million for the same period in 2007. During the first four months of 2007, we did not have any outstanding borrowings. As a result we had cash on hand, which generated interest income during that period.

Provision for Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes increased \$16.9 million to \$59.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, compared to \$42.8 million for the same period in 2007. Our effective income tax rates were 39.8% and 38.9% for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The higher tax rate in 2008 as compared to 2007 related primarily to the impact of non-deductible losses related to our Employee Supplemental Savings Plan. These were partially offset by research and development credits.

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Loss from Discontinued Operations

On February 23, 2007, we sold our MSM subsidiary. Prior to that date, MSM was classified as held for sale in our consolidated balance sheets and discontinued operations, net of applicable income taxes in our consolidated statements of income. For additional information see Discontinued Operations, below.

Gain on Sale of Discontinued Operation

On February 23, 2007, we sold MSM to MSM Security Services Holdings, LLC (an entity that is solely owned by George J. Pedersen, our Chairman and CEO) for \$3.0 million in cash. We recorded a \$0.3 million net gain on the transaction. For additional information see Discontinued Operations below.

Net Income

Net income increased 34.3% to \$90.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, compared to \$67.2 million for the same period in 2007. The increase is a result of higher revenue and improved margins primarily driven by the leveraging of our administrative expenses over a larger revenue base.

Backlog

For the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 our backlog was \$3.8 billion, \$4.0 billion and \$3.2 billion, respectively, of which \$1.1 billion, \$1.2 billion and \$758 million, respectively, was funded backlog. Backlog represents estimates that we calculate on a consistent basis. For additional information on how we compute backlog, see Backlog in Item 1. At December 31, 2009, EWA and DDK contributed approximately \$39 million in backlog combined. We expect our backlog to increase significantly in 2010 due to the acquisition of STI on January 15, 2010. STI backlog at December 31, 2009 was approximately \$1.0 billion of which \$0.3 billion was funded.

Effects of Inflation

Inflation and uncertainties in the macroeconomic environment, such as conditions in the financial markets could impact our labor rates beyond the predetermined escalation factors. However, we generally have been able to price our contracts in a manner to accommodate the rates of inflation experienced in recent years. Under our time-and-materials contracts, labor rates are usually adjusted annually by predetermined escalation factors. Our cost-reimbursable contracts automatically adjust for changes in cost. Under our fixed-price contracts, we include a predetermined escalation factor, but generally, we have not been adversely affected by near-term inflation. Purchases of equipments and materials directly for contracts are usually cost-reimbursable.

In addition, inflation or inflationary concerns could prompt the Federal Reserve to begin increasing the Federal Funds Rate. As one of the borrowing rates in our credit facility is tied to the Federal Funds Rate, increases in this rate, given similar levels of debt, could lead to higher interest expense.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our primary liquidity needs are the financing of acquisitions, working capital and capital expenditures. Our primary source of liquidity is cash provided by operations and our revolving credit facility.

On December 31, 2009, the Company's cash and cash equivalents balance was \$108.6 million before processing of a \$22.4 million payment for payroll expenditures on that same day. At December 31, 2009, we had no outstanding balance under our credit facility. At December 31, 2009, we were contingently liable under letters of credit totaling \$1.7 million, which reduces our ability to borrow under our credit facility. The maximum available borrowings under our credit facility at December 31, 2009 was \$328.3 million.

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Generally, cash provided by operating activities is adequate to fund our operations. Due to fluctuations in our cash flows and the growth in our operations, it is necessary from time-to-time to increase borrowings under our credit facility to meet cash demands. In the future, we may borrow greater amounts under our credit facility or seek alternative borrowings to finance acquisitions or new contract start-ups.

On January 15, 2010, we have completed the acquisition of STI for a total purchase price of \$242 million in cash. The acquisition was funded through a combination of \$200.0 million in borrowings under our revolving line of credit facility and \$42.0 million in cash on hand.

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Net cash flow from operating activities of continuing operations:	\$ 132,247	\$ 127,266	\$ 64,886
Net cash flow from discontinued operations:			(1,562)
Net cash flow from operating activities:	\$ 132,247	\$ 127,266	\$ 63,324

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 and prime contractors monthly after services are rendered. Increased cash flow from operations for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to the same period in 2008 was due to the timing of the collection of customer receivables offset by the timing of vendor and other direct cost payments. The timing and amounts of cash collections from our customers can vary significantly based primarily on the procedures requested by the U.S. government to approve such payments. Increased cash flow from operations in 2008 as compared to 2007 was also favorably impacted by the timing of vendor and other direct cost payments.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Net investing cash flow from continuing operations:	\$ (20,014)	\$ (39,162)	\$ (278,286)
Net investing cash flow from discontinued operations:			3,000
Net cash flow from investing activities:	\$ (20,014)	\$ (39,162)	\$ (275,286)

Our cash flow from investing activities consists primarily of capital expenditures and business acquisitions offset by disposals of operations. Cash outflows in 2009 were primarily due to the acquisition of DDK on March 13, 2009 for \$14.0 million, net of cash acquired, as well as purchases of equipment and software for internal use. Cash outflows in 2008 were primarily from our acquisition of ETG on August 29, 2008 for \$25.1 million, net of cash acquired, our acquisition of EWA on November 28, 2008 for \$12.4 million, net of cash acquired and purchases of equipment and software for internal use. Cash outflows in 2007 were primarily from our acquisition of SRS on May 7, 2007 for \$199.1 million, net of cash acquired, our acquisition of MBI on December 18, 2007 for \$78.9 million, net of cash acquired and purchases of equipment and software for internal use. These were partially offset by the sale of office buildings and land for \$1.8 million that we acquired in 2005. We had a cash inflow from discontinued operations of \$3.0 million due to the sale of our MSM subsidiary. For more information see [Discontinued Operations](#) below. Cash flow from investing activities could fluctuate significantly in the future with the execution of our acquisition strategy.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Net cash flow from financing activities:	\$ (30,418)	\$ (91,777)	\$ 178,500

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Cash flow from financing during 2009 resulted primarily from the payments under our credit facility of \$44.1 million partially offset by the proceeds from the exercise of stock options of \$12.6 million. Cash used in financing activities during 2008 resulted primarily from paying down our credit facility with cash from operations; this was slightly offset by borrowings under our credit facility to finance our acquisitions of EWA and ETG and proceeds from the exercise of stock options. Cash provided by financing activities in 2007 resulted primarily from the use of our credit facility to support the acquisitions of SRS and MBI and proceeds from the exercise of stock options. In addition, we acquired treasury stock with a cost of \$9.1 million related to the distribution of a supplemental executive retirement plan (GJP SERP) for our Chairman and CEO (for additional information see Note 10 in our consolidated financial statements). The cash outflow for the acquisition of treasury stock was offset by the excess tax benefits generated by stock option exercises and the GJP SERP transaction. Cash provided by financing activities in 2007 resulted primarily from the use of our credit facility to support the acquisitions of SRS and MBI and proceeds from the exercise of stock options.

Credit Agreement

On December 18, 2009, we amended our revolving credit agreement to allow for additional flexibility in negative covenants, and specifically to increase the allowable acquisition limitation, the amount of unsecured debt the Company may have and the amount of stock that we may repurchase pursuant to a share repurchase program.

The amended credit agreement provides for a revolving credit facility of up to \$350.0 million, of which \$330.0 million was committed at December 31, 2009 by our existing bank group. In February 2010, a new bank committed the remaining \$20.0 million, which completed commitments to the full availability of our revolving credit facility. The credit agreement includes a \$25.0 million letter of credit sublimit and a \$30.0 million swing line loan sublimit. The maturity date for the credit agreement is April 30, 2012.

Borrowings under the amended credit agreement are collateralized by our assets and bear interest at one of the following rates as selected by the Company: a LIBOR-based rate plus market-rate spreads that are determined based on the Company's leverage ratio calculation (1.625% to 2.5%), or the lender's base rate (plus spreads of 0.75% up to 1.5%), which is the highest of the Prime Rate, the sum of 0.5% plus the Federal Funds Rate, and, except during a Eurodollar Unavailability Period, 1.00% plus the Eurodollar Rate.

The terms of the credit agreement permit prepayment and termination of the loan commitments at any time, subject to certain conditions. The credit agreement requires the Company to comply with specified financial covenants, including the maintenance of a certain leverage ratio and fixed charge coverage ratio. The credit agreement also contains various covenants, including affirmative covenants with respect to certain reporting requirements and maintaining certain business activities, and negative covenants that, among other things, may limit our ability to incur liens, incur additional indebtedness, make investments, make acquisitions, pay cash dividends and undertake certain additional actions. As of December 31, 2009, we were in compliance with our financial covenants under the Credit Agreement.

We believe the capital resources available to us under our credit agreement and cash from our operations are adequate to fund our ongoing operations and to support the internal growth we expect to achieve for at least the next twelve months. We anticipate financing our external growth from acquisitions and our longer-term internal growth through one or more of the following sources: cash from operations; use of the existing revolving facility; a refinancing of our credit agreement; and additional borrowing or issuance of equity. At December 31, 2009, we had no outstanding balance under our credit facility.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

None.

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Our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2009 are as follows (in thousands):

Contractual Obligations	Total	Payments Due By Period			
		Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More than 5 Years
Debt obligations (1)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Operating lease obligations (2)	106,133	26,164	38,982	21,101	19,886
Other long-term liabilities (3)	6,877	67	4,043	2,107	660
Accrued defined benefit obligations (4)	1,648	164	326	318	840
Total	\$ 114,658	\$ 26,395	\$ 43,351	\$ 23,526	\$ 21,386

- (1) See Note 8 to our consolidated financial statements in Item 8 for additional information regarding debt and related matters.
- (2) Operating lease obligations have been reduced for the related amount disclosed in other long-term liabilities as deferred rent (see below). See Note 9 to our consolidated financial statements in Item 8 for additional information regarding operating leases.
- (3) Other long-term liabilities at December 31, 2009 included approximately \$5.2 million of deferred rent liabilities resulting from recording rent expenses on a straight-line basis over the life of the respective lease. Also included in other long-term liabilities is a gross unrecognized tax benefit liability of \$1.7 million.
- (4) Accrued defined benefit obligation includes approximately \$1.6 million of unfunded pension obligations related to nonqualified supplemental defined benefit pension plans for certain retired employees of an acquired company. The amounts above are subject to change based on actuarial as well as the vital status of participants. This obligation is included in the accrued retirement amount on our consolidated balance sheets. In addition, the accrued retirement amount on our consolidated balance sheets includes amounts for one non-qualified deferred compensation plan for certain highly compensated employees. The funds deferred by the employees are invested and these investment assets are maintained in rabbi trusts. The rabbi trusts' assets are reflected in the Employee Supplemental Savings Plan Assets on our consolidated balance sheets. Because these liabilities will be satisfied by assets held in rabbi trusts, the amounts have been excluded from the above table.

Discontinued Operations

On February 23, 2007, we sold MSM to MSM Security Services Holdings, LLC for \$3.0 million in cash. The sale resulted in a pre-tax gain of \$0.6 million in the first quarter of 2007. MSM Security Services Holdings, LLC is solely owned by George J. Pedersen, our Chairman and CEO.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Policies

Critical accounting policies are defined as those that are reflective of significant judgments and uncertainties, and potentially result in materially different results under different assumptions and conditions. Application of these policies is particularly important to the portrayal of our financial condition and results of operations. The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based on our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. Our significant accounting policies, including the critical policies listed below, are more fully described in the notes to our consolidated financial statements included in this report.

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Revenue Recognition and Cost Estimation

We recognize revenues when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, services have been rendered, the contract price is fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured. We have a standard internal process that we use to determine whether all required criteria for revenue recognition have been met.

Our revenues consist primarily of services provided by our employees and the pass through of costs for materials and subcontract efforts under contracts with our customers. Cost of services consists primarily of compensation expenses for program personnel, the fringe benefits associated with this compensation and other direct expenses incurred to complete programs, including cost of materials and subcontract efforts.

We derive the majority of our revenue from cost-plus-fixed-fee, cost-plus-award-fee, firm-fixed-price or time-and-materials contracts. Revenues for cost-reimbursable contracts are recorded as reimbursable costs are incurred, including an estimated share of the applicable contractual fees earned. For performance-based fees under cost-reimbursable contracts, that are subject to the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codifications (ASC) 605-35, *Construction-Type and Certain Production-Type Contracts*, we recognize the relevant portion of the expected fee to be awarded by the client at the time such fee can be reasonably estimated, based on factors such as our prior award experience and communications with the client regarding performance. For cost-reimbursable contracts with performance-based fee incentives that are subject to the provisions of SEC Topic 13, *Revenue Recognition*, we recognize the relevant portion of the fee upon customer approval. For time-and-material contracts, revenue is recognized to the extent of billable rates times hours delivered plus material and other reimbursable costs incurred. For long-term fixed-price production contracts, revenue is recognized at a rate per unit as the units are delivered or by other methods to measure services provided. Revenue from other long-term fixed-price contracts is recognized ratably over the contract period or by other appropriate methods to measure services provided. Contract costs are expensed as incurred except for certain limited long-term contracts noted below. For long-term contracts as described in ASC 605-35, we apply the percentage of completion method. Under the percentage of completion method, income is recognized at a consistent profit margin over the period of performance based on estimated profit margins at completion of the contract. This method of accounting requires estimating the total revenues and total contract cost at completion of the contract. During the performance of long-term contracts, these estimates are periodically reviewed and revisions are made as required. The impact on revenue and contract profit as a result of these revisions is included in the periods in which the revisions are made. This method can result in the deferral of costs or the deferral of profit on these contracts. Because we assume the risk of performing a fixed-price contract at a set price, the failure to accurately estimate ultimate costs or to control costs during performance of the work could result, and in some instances has resulted, in reduced profits or losses for such contracts. Estimated losses on contracts at completion are recognized when identified. In certain circumstances, revenues are recognized when contract amendments have not been finalized.

Accounting for Business Combinations and Goodwill

The purchase price of an acquired business is allocated to the tangible assets, financial assets and separately recognized intangible assets acquired less liabilities assumed based upon their respective fair values, with the excess recorded as goodwill. Such fair value assessments require judgments and estimates that can be affected by contract performance and other factors over time, which may cause final amounts to differ materially from original estimates.

We review goodwill at least annually for impairment. We have elected to perform this review annually during the second quarter of each calendar year. No adjustments were necessary as a result of this review during the quarter end June 30, 2009.

Due to the many variables inherent in the estimation of a reporting unit's fair value and the relative size of the Company's recorded goodwill, differences in assumptions may have a material effect on the results of the Company's impairment analysis.

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Accounting Standards Updates

In December 2009, Accounting Standards Update No. 2009-17, *Consolidation (Topic 810): Improvements to Financial Reporting by Enterprises Involved with Variable Interest Entities*, was issued. The amendments in this Update to the Accounting Standards Codification are the result of FASB Statement No. 167, *Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)*. That Statement was issued by the Board on June 12, 2009.

In June 2009, SFAS 167, *Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)*, (ASC 810) was issued. The objective of SFAS 167 is to amend certain requirements of FIN 46 (revised December 2003), *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities*, or FIN 46(R) to improve financial reporting by enterprises involved with variable interest entities and to provide more relevant and reliable information to users of financial statements. SFAS 167 carries forward the scope of FIN 46(R), with the addition of entities previously considered qualifying special-purpose entities, as the concept of these entities was eliminated in SFAS 166, *Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets* (ASC 860). SFAS 167 nullifies ASC 860-10-50 (FASB Staff Position FAS 140-4 and FIN 46(R)-8, *Disclosures by Public Entities (Enterprises) about Transfers of Financial Assets and Interests in Variable Interest Entities*). The principal objectives of these new disclosures are to provide financial statement users with an understanding of:

- a. The significant judgments and assumptions made by an enterprise in determining whether it must consolidate a variable interest entity and/or disclose information about its involvement in a variable interest entity;
- b. The nature of restrictions on a consolidated variable interest entity's assets and on the settlement of its liabilities reported by an enterprise in its statement of financial position, including the carrying amounts of such assets and liabilities;
- c. The nature of, and changes in, the risks associated with an enterprise's involvement with the variable interest entity; and
- d. How an enterprise's involvement with the variable interest entity affects the enterprise's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

SFAS 167 is effective as of the beginning of each reporting entity's first annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009. Early adoption is prohibited. The provisions of SFAS 167 need not be applied to immaterial items. We have reviewed and evaluated the provisions of SFAS 167 and have concluded that the adoption of this standard will have no significant impact on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

In October 2009, Accounting Standards Update No. 2009-13, *Revenue Recognition (Topic 605): Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force*, was issued. The objective of this Update is to address the accounting for multiple-deliverable arrangements to enable vendors to account for products or services (deliverables) separately rather than as a combined unit. Vendors often provide multiple products or services to their customers. Those deliverables often are provided at different points in time or over different time periods. Subtopic 605-25, *Revenue Recognition-Multiple-Element Arrangements*, establishes the accounting and reporting guidance for arrangements under which the vendor will perform multiple revenue-generating activities. Specifically, this Subtopic addresses how to separate deliverables and how to measure and allocate arrangement consideration to one or more units of accounting. The amendments in this Update will affect accounting and reporting for all vendors that enter into multiple-deliverable arrangements with their customers when those arrangements are within the scope of ASC Subtopic 605-25. The amendments in this Update significantly expand the disclosures related to a vendor's multiple-deliverable revenue arrangement. The objective of the disclosures is to provide information about the significant judgments made and changes to those judgments and about the application of the relative selling-price method affects the timing of the revenue recognition. The amendments in this Update will be effective prospectively for revenue arrangements entered into or materially modified in fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010. Early adoption is permitted. We do not anticipate that the adoption of this standard will have any significant impact on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

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On June 30, 2009, Accounting Standards Update No. 2009-01, *Topic 105 Generally Accepted Accounting Principles amendments based on Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 168 The FASB Accounting Standards CodificationTM and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles*, was issued. This Accounting Standards Update amends the ASC for the issuance of Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 168, *The FASB Accounting Standards CodificationTM and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles* (SFAS 168). This Accounting Standards Update includes SFAS 168 in its entirety, including the Accounting Standards Update instructions contained in Appendix B of the Statement. The Codification is the source of authoritative U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) recognized by the FASB to be applied by non-governmental entities. Rules and interpretive releases of the SEC under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative GAAP for SEC registrants. On the effective date of SFAS 168, the Codification will supersede all then-existing non-SEC accounting and reporting standards. All other non-grandfathered non-SEC accounting literature not included in the Codification will become non-authoritative. SFAS 168 is effective for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. Following SFAS 168, the Board will not issue new standards in the form of Statements, FASB Staff Positions or Emerging Issues Task Force Abstracts. Instead, it will issue Accounting Standards Updates. The GAAP hierarchy will be modified to include only two levels of GAAP: authoritative and non-authoritative.

In November 2008, the SEC issued for comment a proposed roadmap regarding the potential use by U.S. issuers of financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). IFRS is a comprehensive series of accounting standards published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). Under the proposed roadmap, we could be required in fiscal 2014 to prepare financial statements in accordance with IFRS. The SEC will make a determination in 2011 regarding the mandatory adoption of IFRS. We are currently assessing the impact that this potential change would have on our condensed consolidated financial statements and we will continue to monitor the development of the potential implementation of IFRS.

Item 7A. *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk*

Our exposure to market risk relates to changes in interest rates for borrowings under our revolving credit facility. At December 31, 2009, we had no outstanding balance on our revolving credit facility. Borrowings under our revolving credit facility bear interest at variable rates. A hypothetical 10% increase in interest rates would have increased our annual interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2009 by less than \$0.1 million.

We do not use derivative financial instruments for speculative or trading purposes. When we have excess cash, we invest in short-term, investment grade, interest-bearing securities. Our investments are made in accordance with an investment policy. Under this policy, no investment security can have a maturity exceeding nine months and the weighted average maturity of the portfolio cannot exceed 60 days.

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Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

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<u>Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007</u>	47
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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of ManTech International Corporation

Fairfax, Virginia

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of ManTech International Corporation and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15. These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of ManTech International Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, such financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 26, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

McLean, Virginia

February 26, 2010

Table of Contents**MANTECH INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(Dollars in Thousands, Except Share Amounts)

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 86,190	\$ 4,375
Receivables net	399,239	407,248
Prepaid expenses and other	11,182	14,200
Total Current Assets	496,611	425,823
Property and equipment net	14,498	16,563
Goodwill	488,217	479,516
Other intangibles net	73,684	78,710
Employee supplemental savings plan assets	21,065	14,771
Other assets	6,672	6,329
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 1,100,747	\$ 1,021,712
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Current portion of debt	\$	\$ 44,100
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	157,358	157,407
Accrued salaries and related expenses	55,429	75,121
Billings in excess of revenue earned	7,737	8,451
Total Current Liabilities	220,524	285,079
Accrued retirement	22,033	15,930
Other long-term liabilities	6,877	7,769
Deferred income taxes non-current	33,848	32,398
TOTAL LIABILITIES	283,282	341,176
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY:		
Common stock, Class A \$0.01 par value; 150,000,000 shares authorized; 22,602,110 and 21,765,004 shares issued at December 31, 2009 and 2008; 22,359,070 and 21,521,964 shares outstanding at December 31, 2009 and 2008	226	218
Common stock, Class B \$0.01 par value; 50,000,000 shares authorized; 13,605,345 and 13,958,345 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2009 and 2008	136	140
Additional paid-in capital	362,730	336,454
Treasury stock, 243,040 shares at cost at December 31, 2009 and 2008	(9,114)	(9,114)
Retained earnings	464,742	352,978
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(172)	(140)
Unearned Employee Stock Ownership Plan Shares	(1,083)	
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY	817,465	680,536
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY	\$ 1,100,747	\$ 1,021,712

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**MANTECH INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME**

(In Thousands Except Per Share Amounts)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
REVENUES	\$ 2,020,334	\$ 1,870,879	\$ 1,448,098
Cost of services	1,668,763	1,565,198	1,214,150
General and administrative expenses	172,492	152,323	120,244
OPERATING INCOME	179,079	153,358	113,704
Interest expense	(1,141)	(3,978)	(5,103)
Interest income	215	812	1,261
Other income (expense), net	355	(233)	263
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	178,508	149,959	110,125
Provision for income taxes	(66,744)	(59,667)	(42,798)
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	111,764	90,292	67,327
(Loss) from operations of discontinued component, net of taxes			(458)
Gain on sale of discontinued operation, net of taxes (sold to CEO)			338
(Loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes			(120)
NET INCOME	\$ 111,764	\$ 90,292	\$ 67,207
BASIC EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE:			
Class A basic earnings per share	\$ 3.13	\$ 2.58	\$ 1.97
Weighted average common shares outstanding	21,980	20,982	19,683
Class B basic earnings per share	\$ 3.13	\$ 2.58	\$ 1.97
Weighted average common shares outstanding	13,707	14,046	14,431
DILUTED EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE:			
Class A diluted earnings per share	\$ 3.11	\$ 2.55	\$ 1.95
Weighted average common shares outstanding	22,278	21,413	20,102
Class B diluted earnings per share	\$ 3.11	\$ 2.55	\$ 1.95
Weighted average common shares outstanding	13,707	14,046	14,431

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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MANTECH INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(In Thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
NET INCOME	\$ 111,764	\$ 90,292	\$ 67,207
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME:			
Translation adjustments, net of tax	(32)	(29)	6
Actuarial gain (loss) on defined benefit pension plans, net of tax		36	(33)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(32)	7	(27)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	\$ 111,732	\$ 90,299	\$ 67,180

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**MANTECH INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY**

(In Thousands)

	2009	December 31, 2008	2007
Common Stock, Class A			
At beginning of year	\$ 218	\$ 205	\$ 190
Stock option exercises	4	10	7
Conversion Class B to Class A common stock	4	3	7
Contribution of Class A common stock to Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP)			1
At end of year	226	218	205
Common Stock, Class B			
At beginning of year	140	143	150
Conversion Class B to Class A common stock	(4)	(3)	(7)
At end of year	136	140	143
Additional Paid-In Capital			
At beginning of year	336,454	297,827	263,409
Stock option exercises	12,557	22,667	13,068
Tax benefit from the exercise of stock options	1,097	6,834	2,696
Stock option expense	8,289	6,626	6,706
Tax benefit from distribution of shares held in grantor trust			8,581
Contribution of Class A common stock to ESOP	4,333	2,500	3,367
At end of year	362,730	336,454	297,827
Treasury Stock, at cost			
At beginning of year	(9,114)	(9,114)	
Treasury stock acquired			(9,114)
At end of year	(9,114)	(9,114)	(9,114)
Retained Earnings			
At beginning of year	352,978	262,686	195,604
Net income	111,764	90,292	67,207
Adoption of FASB Accounting for Uncertain Tax Positions			(125)
At end of year	464,742	352,978	262,686
Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income			
At beginning of year	(140)	(147)	(120)
Translation adjustments, net of tax	(32)	(29)	6
Actuarial loss on defined benefit pension plans, net of tax		36	(33)
At end of year	(172)	(140)	(147)
Unearned ESOP Shares			

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At beginning of year		(295)	(217)
(Increase) Decrease	(1,083)	295	(78)
At end of year	(1,083)		(295)
Deferred Compensation			
At beginning of year			640
Distribution of shares held in grantor trust			(640)
At end of year			
Shares Held in Grantor Trust			
At beginning of year			(640)
Distribution of shares held in grantor trust			640
At end of year			
Total Stockholders Equity	\$ 817,465	\$ 680,536	\$ 551,305

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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MANTECH INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In Thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income	\$ 111,764	\$ 90,292	\$ 67,207
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax			458
Gain on sale of discontinued operation, net of tax			(338)
Unrealized loss on warrants			76
Stock-based compensation	8,289	6,626	6,706
Excess tax benefits from the exercise of stock options	(1,121)	(6,446)	(2,374)
Deferred income taxes	(201)	8,157	284
Depreciation and amortization	17,747	17,323	14,244
Change in assets and liabilities net of effects from acquired and disposed businesses:			
Receivables-net	9,296	(62,513)	(45,275)
Prepaid expenses and other	4,640	(223)	5,498
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	997	59,888	16,350
Accrued salaries and related expenses	(20,050)	11,768	(143)
Billings in excess of revenue earned	(714)	85	(158)
Accrued retirement	6,103	(3,043)	2,120
Other	(4,503)	5,352	231
Net cash flow from operating activities of continuing operations	132,247	127,266	64,886
Net cash flow from discontinued operations			(1,562)
Net cash flow from operating activities	132,247	127,266	63,324
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchases of property and equipment	(4,021)	(5,050)	(2,721)
Proceeds from the sale of property and equipment			1,828
Investment in capitalized software for internal use	(2,218)	(2,742)	(2,113)
Proceeds from note receivable		5,126	
Exercise of GSE warrants			(133)
Proceeds from sale of GSE shares			600
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired	(13,775)	(36,496)	(275,747)
Net investing cash flow from continuing operations	(20,014)	(39,162)	(278,286)
Net investing cash flow from discontinued operations			3,000
Net cash flow from investing activities	(20,014)	(39,162)	(275,286)

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**MANTECH INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Continued)****(In Thousands)**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	\$ 12,561	\$ 22,677	\$ 13,075
Excess tax benefits from the exercise of stock options	1,121	6,446	2,374
Excess tax benefit from distribution of shares held in grantor trust			8,581
Treasury stock acquired			(9,114)
Borrowing under line of credit, non-current			39,000
Net (decrease) increase in borrowing under lines of credit, net of associated origination fees	(44,100)	(120,900)	124,584
Net cash flow from financing activities	(30,418)	(91,777)	178,500
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	81,815	(3,673)	(33,462)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	4,375	8,048	41,510
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD	\$ 86,190	\$ 4,375	\$ 8,048
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION			
Noncash financing activities:			
ESOP Contributions	\$ 3,937	\$ 2,500	\$ 3,290

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007

1. Description of the Business

ManTech International Corporation (depending on the circumstances, ManTech, Company, we, our, ours or us) is a leading provider of innovative technologies and solutions for mission-critical national security programs for the Intelligence Community; the departments of Defense, State, Homeland Security and Justice; and other U.S. federal government customers. Our expertise includes systems engineering, systems integration, enterprise architecture, cyber security, information assurance, intelligent operations and analysis support, network and critical infrastructure protection, information operations and information warfare support, information technology, communications integration, global logistics and supply chain management and service oriented architectures. At December 31, 2009, we operate in approximately 40 countries worldwide, and approximately 1,000 of our approximately 8,000 highly qualified employees are deployed supporting U.S. forces in theater.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation Our consolidated financial statements include the accounts of ManTech International Corporation, wholly-owned subsidiaries and other entities, which we control. Our share of affiliates' earnings (losses) that we do not control is included in our consolidated statements of income using the equity method. All inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

We determine whether we have a controlling financial interest in an entity by evaluating whether or not the entity is a Variable Interest Entity (VIE). A VIE is an entity in which equity investors do not have the characteristics of a controlling financial interest or do not have sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support. A VIE is consolidated when ManTech is the primary beneficiary, generally defined as the enterprise that will absorb a majority of the expected losses or receive a majority of the expected residual returns of the entity, or both.

We have one entity that has been consolidated as a VIE. The purpose of the entity is to perform on certain U.S. Navy contracts. The maximum amount of loss we are exposed to as of December 31, 2009 is not material to our consolidated financial statements.

Use of Accounting Estimates We prepare our consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, which require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. These estimates involve judgments with respect to, among other things, various future economic factors that are difficult to predict and are beyond the control of the Company. Therefore, actual amounts could differ from these estimates.

Revenue Recognition We derive the majority of our revenue from cost-plus-fixed-fee, cost-plus-award-fee, firm-fixed-price or time-and-materials contracts. Revenues for cost-reimbursable contracts are recorded as reimbursable costs are incurred, including an estimated share of the applicable contractual fees earned. For performance-based fees under cost-reimbursable contracts, that are subject to the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 605-35, *Construction-Type and Certain Production-Type Contracts*, we recognize the relevant portion of the expected fee to be awarded by the client at the time such fee can be reasonably estimated, based on factors such as our prior award experience and communications with the client regarding performance. For cost-reimbursable contracts with performance-based fee incentives that are subject to the provisions of Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Topic 13, *Revenue Recognition*, we recognize the relevant portion of the fee upon customer approval. For

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 (Continued)**

time-and-materials contracts, revenue is recognized to the extent of billable rates times hours delivered plus materials and other reimbursable costs incurred. For long-term fixed-price production contracts, revenue is recognized at a rate per unit as the units are delivered or by other methods to measure services provided. Revenue from other long-term fixed-price contracts is recognized ratably over the contract period or by other appropriate methods to measure services provided. Contract costs are expensed as incurred except for certain limited long-term contracts noted below. For long-term contracts, specifically described in the scope section of ASC 605-35, we apply the percentage of completion method. Under the percentage of completion method, income is recognized at a consistent profit margin over the period of performance based on estimated profit margins at completion of the contract. This method of accounting requires estimating the total revenues and total contract cost at completion of the contract. During the performance of long-term contracts, these estimates are periodically reviewed and revisions are made as required. The impact on revenue and contract profit as a result of these revisions is included in the periods in which the revisions are made. This method can result in the deferral of costs or the deferral of profit on these contracts. Because we assume the risk of performing a fixed-price contract at a set price, the failure to accurately estimate ultimate costs or to control costs during performance of the work could result, and in some instances has resulted, in reduced profits or losses for such contracts. Estimated losses on contracts at completion are recognized when identified. In certain circumstances, revenues are recognized when contract amendments have not been finalized.

Cost of Services Cost of services consists primarily of compensation expenses for program personnel, the fringe benefits associated with this compensation and other direct expenses incurred to complete programs, including cost of materials and subcontract efforts.

Cash and Cash Equivalents For the purpose of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, amounts due from banks and short-term investments with maturity dates of three months or less at the date of purchase. Due to the short maturity of cash equivalents, the carrying value on our consolidated balance sheets approximates fair value.

Property and Equipment Property and equipment are recorded at original cost. Upon sale or retirement, the costs and related accumulated depreciation or amortization are eliminated from the respective accounts and any resulting gain or loss is included in income. Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred.

Depreciation and Amortization Furniture and office equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method with estimated useful lives ranging from five to seven years. Leasehold improvements are amortized using the straight-line method over the term of the lease.

Inventory Inventory is included in prepaid expenses and other in our consolidated balance sheets and is carried at the lower of cost or market. Cost is computed on a specific identification basis. There was no inventory valuation allowance at December 31, 2009 or December 31, 2008.

Goodwill and Other Intangibles-net Goodwill represents the excess of cost over the fair value of net tangible and identifiable intangible assets of acquired companies. Contract rights and other intangibles are amortized primarily using the pattern of benefits method over periods ranging from three to twenty-five years.

We accounted for the cost of computer software developed or obtained for internal use in accordance with ASC 350-985, *Software*. These capitalized software costs are included in other intangibles, net.

Software Development Costs We account for software development costs related to software products for sale, lease or otherwise marketed in accordance with ASC 985-20, *Costs of Software to be Sold, Leased, or Marketed*. For projects fully funded by us, significant development costs are capitalized from the point of demonstrated technological feasibility until the point in time that the product is available for general release to

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 (Continued)**

customers. Once the product is available for general release, capitalized costs are amortized based on units sold or on a straight-line basis over a five-year period or other such shorter period as may be required. We recorded \$0.1 million, \$1.0 million and \$1.4 million per year of amortization expense for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Amortization expense for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 include write downs of an acquisition related intangible asset for internally developed software of less than \$0.1 million and \$0.8 million, respectively. The write downs were based on changes in the estimated net realizable value of the asset. Capitalized software costs included in other intangibles, net at December 31, 2009 and 2008, were \$0.2 million and \$0.3 million, respectively.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets Whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of long-lived assets may not be fully recoverable, we evaluate the probability that future undiscounted net cash flows, without interest charges, will be less than the carrying amount of the assets. If any impairment were indicated as a result of this review, we would recognize a loss based on the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the estimated fair value.

We review goodwill at least annually for impairment. We have elected to perform this review annually during the second quarter of each calendar year. No adjustments were necessary as a result of this review during the quarter ended June 30, 2009.

Employee Supplemental Savings Plan Assets We maintain several non-qualified defined contribution supplemental retirement plans for certain key employees that are accounted for in accordance with ASC 710-10-05, *Deferred Compensation Rabbi Trusts*, as the underlying assets are held in rabbi trusts with investments directed by the respective employee. A rabbi trust is a grantor trust generally set up to fund compensation for a select group of management and the assets of this trust are available to satisfy the claims of general creditors in the event of bankruptcy of the Company. The assets held by the rabbi trusts are recorded at cash surrender value in our consolidated financial statements as Employee Supplemental Savings Plan (ESSP) assets with a related liability to employees recorded as a deferred compensation liability in accrued retirement.

Billings In Excess of Revenue Earned We receive advances and milestone payments from customers that exceed the revenue earned to date. We classify such items as current liabilities.

Stock-based Compensation We account for stock-based compensation in accordance with ASC 718, *Compensation Stock Compensation*. ASC 718 requires the use of a valuation model to calculate the fair value of stock-based awards. We have elected to use the Black-Scholes-Merton pricing model to determine fair value on the dates of grant. The fair value is included in operating expenses or capitalized, as appropriate, straight-line over the period in which service is provided in exchange for the award. See Note 10 for further discussion regarding stock-based compensation.

Income Taxes We account for income taxes in accordance with ASC 740, *Income Taxes*. Under this method, deferred income taxes are determined based on the estimated future tax effects of differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities given the provisions of enacted tax laws. Deferred income tax provisions and benefits are based on changes to the assets or liabilities from year-to-year. In providing for deferred taxes, we consider tax regulations of the jurisdictions in which we operate, estimates of future taxable income and available tax planning strategies. If tax regulations, operating results or the ability to implement tax-planning strategies vary, adjustments to the carrying value of deferred tax assets and liabilities may be required. Valuation allowances are recorded related to deferred tax assets based on the more likely than not criteria.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 (Continued)**

We recognize the financial statement benefit of a tax position only after determining that the relevant tax authority would more likely than not sustain the position following an audit. For tax positions meeting the more likely than not threshold, the amount recognized in the financial statements is the largest benefit that has a greater than 50 percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement with the relevant tax authority.

Foreign-Currency Translation All assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries are translated into U.S. dollars at fiscal year-end exchange rates. Income and expense items are translated at average monthly exchange rates prevailing during the fiscal year. The resulting translation adjustments are recorded as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income loss.

Comprehensive Income Comprehensive income is presented in our consolidated statements of changes in stockholders' equity. Comprehensive income consists of net income; translation adjustments, net of tax; and actuarial gain (loss) on defined benefit pension plan, net of tax.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments The carrying value of our cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued expenses and debt approximate their fair values.

Accounting Standards Updates

In December 2009, Accounting Standards Update No. 2009-17, *Consolidation (Topic 810): Improvements to Financial Reporting by Enterprises Involved with Variable Interest Entities*, was issued. The amendments in this Update to the Accounting Standards Codification are the result of FASB Statement No. 167, *Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)*. That Statement was issued by the Board on June 12, 2009.

In June 2009, SFAS 167, *Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)*, (ASC 810) was issued. The objective of SFAS 167 is to amend certain requirements of FASB Interpretation No. 46 (revised December 2003), *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities* to improve financial reporting by enterprises involved with variable interest entities and to provide more relevant and reliable information to users of financial statements. SFAS 167 carries forward the scope of FIN 46(R), with the addition of entities previously considered qualifying special-purpose entities, as the concept of these entities was eliminated in SFAS 166, *Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets* (ASC 860). SFAS 167 nullifies ASC 860-10-50 (FASB Staff Position FAS 140-4 and FIN 46(R)-8, *Disclosures by Public Entities (Enterprises) about Transfers of Financial Assets and Interests in Variable Interest Entities*). The principal objectives of these new disclosures are to provide financial statement users with an understanding of:

- a. The significant judgments and assumptions made by an enterprise in determining whether it must consolidate a variable interest entity and/or disclose information about its involvement in a variable interest entity;
- b. The nature of restrictions on a consolidated variable interest entity's assets and on the settlement of its liabilities reported by an enterprise in its statement of financial position, including the carrying amounts of such assets and liabilities;
- c. The nature of, and changes in, the risks associated with an enterprise's involvement with the variable interest entity; and
- d. How an enterprise's involvement with the variable interest entity affects the enterprise's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

SFAS 167 is effective as of the beginning of each reporting entity's first annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009. Early adoption is prohibited. The provisions of SFAS 167 need not be applied to

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 (Continued)**

immaterial items. We have reviewed and evaluated the provisions of SFAS 167 and have concluded that the adoption of this standard will have no significant impact on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

In October 2009, Accounting Standards Update No. 2009-13, *Revenue Recognition (Topic 605): Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force*, was issued. The objective of this Update is to address the accounting for multiple-deliverable arrangements to enable vendors to account for products or services (deliverables) separately rather than as a combined unit. Vendors often provide multiple products or services to their customers. Those deliverables often are provided at different points in time or over different time periods. ASC Subtopic 605-25, *Revenue Recognition-Multiple-Element Arrangements*, establishes the accounting and reporting guidance for arrangements under which the vendor will perform multiple revenue-generating activities. Specifically, this Subtopic addresses how to separate deliverables and how to measure and allocate arrangement consideration to one or more units of accounting. The amendments in this Update will affect accounting and reporting for all vendors that enter into multiple-deliverable arrangements with their customers when those arrangements are within the scope of ASC Subtopic 605-25. The amendments in this Update significantly expand the disclosures related to a vendor's multiple-deliverable revenue arrangement. The objective of the disclosures is to provide information about the significant judgments made and changes to those judgments and about the application of the relative selling-price method affects the timing of the revenue recognition. The amendments in this Update will be effective prospectively for revenue arrangements entered into or materially modified in fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010. Early adoption is permitted. We do not anticipate that the adoption of this standard will have any significant impact on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

On June 30, 2009, Accounting Standards Update No. 2009-01, *Topic 105 Generally Accepted Accounting Principles amendments based on Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 168 The FASB Accounting Standards CodificationTM and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles*, was issued. This Accounting Standards Update amends the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for the issuance of Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) No. 168, *The FASB Accounting Standards CodificationTM and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles*. This Accounting Standards Update includes SFAS 168 in its entirety, including the Accounting Standards Update instructions contained in Appendix B of the Statement. The Codification is the source of authoritative U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) recognized by the FASB to be applied by non-governmental entities. Rules and interpretive releases of the SEC under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative GAAP for SEC registrants. On the effective date of SFAS 168, the Codification will supersede all then-existing non-SEC accounting and reporting standards. All other non-grandfathered non-SEC accounting literature not included in the Codification will become non-authoritative. SFAS 168 is effective for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. Following SFAS 168, the Board will not issue new standards in the form of Statements, FASB Staff Positions or Emerging Issues Task Force Abstracts. Instead, it will issue Accounting Standards Updates. The GAAP hierarchy will be modified to include only two levels of GAAP: authoritative and non-authoritative.

In November 2008, the SEC issued for comment a proposed roadmap regarding the potential use by U.S. issuers of financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). IFRS is a comprehensive series of accounting standards published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). Under the proposed roadmap, we could be required in fiscal 2014 to prepare financial statements in accordance with IFRS. The SEC will make a determination in 2011 regarding the mandatory adoption of IFRS. We are currently assessing the impact that this potential change would have on our condensed consolidated financial statements and we will continue to monitor the development of the potential implementation of IFRS.

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Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 (Continued)

3. Acquisitions

The DDK Technology Group, Inc. (DDK) acquisition has been accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting under ASC 805, *Business Combinations*. Acquisitions prior to January 1, 2009 have been accounted for using the purchase accounting method under SFAS 141, *Business Combinations*.

DDK Technologies Group Acquisition On March 13, 2009, we completed the acquisition of all outstanding equity interests of DDK. The results of DDK's operations have been included in our consolidated financial statements since that date. The acquisition was consummated pursuant to a stock purchase agreement (DDK Purchase Agreement), dated March 13, 2009, by and among ManTech, DDK and the shareholders of DDK. DDK was a privately held company, providing information technology and cyber security for several Department of Defense agencies.

The final purchase price was \$14.0 million. The DDK Purchase Agreement does not contain provisions for contingent consideration. We primarily utilized borrowings under our credit agreement to finance the acquisition.

The purchase price was allocated to the underlying assets and liabilities based on their fair values at the date of acquisition. Total assets were \$14.5 million, including goodwill and intangible assets recognized in connection with the acquisition, and total liabilities were \$0.5 million. Included in total assets were \$4.2 million in acquired intangible assets. We have recorded goodwill of \$8.9 million, which will be deductible for tax purposes over 15 years, assuming adequate levels of taxable income. Recognition of goodwill is largely attributed to the highly skilled employees and the value paid for companies supporting high-end defense, intelligence and homeland security markets. The assets, liabilities and results of operations of DDK were not significant to the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

The components of intangible assets associated with the acquisition were backlog valued at \$0.3 million and customer relationships valued at \$3.9 million. Customer contracts and related relationships represent the underlying relationships and agreements with DDK's existing customers. Backlog and customer relationships are amortized over their estimated useful lives of 1 year and 20 years, respectively, using the pattern of benefits method. The weighted-average amortization period for the intangibles is 18.8 years.

EWA Services Acquisition On November 28, 2008, we completed the acquisition of all outstanding equity interests of EWA Services, Inc. (EWA). The results of EWA's operations have been included in our consolidated financial statements since that date. The acquisition was consummated pursuant to a stock purchase agreement (EWA Purchase Agreement), dated November 28, 2008, by and among ManTech Telecommunications and Information Systems Corp. (MTISC), a wholly owned subsidiary of ManTech, and Electronic Warfare Associates, Inc., pursuant to which MTISC purchased all the capital stock of EWA from Electronic Warfare Associates, Inc.

EWA was a subsidiary of a privately held company, providing information technology, threat analysis and test and evaluation for several Department of Defense agencies. At November 28, 2008, EWA had 167 employees of which nearly 100 percent held security clearances. The acquisition of EWA has expanded our work in Department of Defense and Intelligence missions.

The final purchase price was \$12.4 million, which included a \$0.4 million working capital adjustment. Pursuant to the EWA Purchase Agreement, \$1.2 million of the purchase price was placed into an escrow account to satisfy potential indemnification liabilities of EWA and its shareholders. During 2009, the escrow balance was utilized to settle certain claims. We primarily utilized borrowings under our credit agreement to finance the acquisition.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 (Continued)

The purchase price was allocated to the underlying assets and liabilities based on their fair values at the date of acquisition. Total assets were \$15.0 million, including goodwill and intangible assets recognized in connection with the acquisition, and total liabilities were \$2.5 million. Included in total assets were \$2.4 million in acquired intangible assets. We have recorded goodwill of \$8.8 million, which will be deductible for tax purposes over 15 years, assuming adequate levels of taxable income. Recognition of goodwill is largely attributed to the highly skilled employees and the value paid for companies supporting high-end defense, intelligence and homeland security markets. The assets, liabilities and results of operations of EWA were not significant to the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

The components of intangible assets associated with the acquisition were backlog valued at \$0.4 million and customer relationships valued at \$2.0 million. Customer contracts and related relationships represent the underlying relationships and agreements with EWA's existing customers. Backlog and customer relationships are amortized over their estimated useful lives of 1 year and 20 years, respectively, using the pattern of benefits method. The weighted-average amortization period for the intangibles is 16.9 years.

Emerging Technologies Group Acquisition On August 29, 2008, we completed the acquisition of all outstanding equity interests in Emerging Technologies Group, USA, Inc. (ETG). The results of ETG's operations have been included in our consolidated financial statements since that date. The acquisition was consummated pursuant to an Agreement and Plan of Merger (Merger Agreement), dated August 15, 2008, by and among ManTech, ETG, certain shareholders of ETG, Project Eagle Inc., a newly formed and wholly owned subsidiary of the Company (ETG Merger Sub), and a Rights Holder Representative for the shareholders and option holders of ETG. Pursuant to the terms of the Merger Agreement, ETG Merger Sub merged with and into ETG, with ETG continuing as the surviving corporation and a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

ETG was a privately-held company, providing computer and network forensics supporting the counter-terrorism and counter-intelligence mission around the world. ETG's customer base focused primarily in the Intelligence Community and the Department of Defense. At August 29, 2008, ETG had 58 employees of which nearly 100% held security clearances. The acquisition of ETG has deepened our capabilities in cyber security and positions us to develop additional work related to the Comprehensive National Cyber Initiative.

The purchase price was \$25.1 million, which included \$0.1 million in transaction fees. Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, \$3.8 million of the purchase price was placed into an escrow account to satisfy potential indemnification liabilities of ETG and its shareholders. The escrow claim period expires eighteen months after the purchase closing date. As of December 31, 2009, \$2.4 million of the original escrow amount remains. We primarily utilized borrowings under our credit agreement to finance the acquisition.

The purchase price was allocated to the underlying assets and liabilities based on their fair values at the date of acquisition. Total assets were \$27.2 million, including goodwill and intangible assets recognized in connection with the acquisition, and total liabilities were \$2.0 million. Included in total assets were \$4.6 million in acquired intangible assets. We have recorded goodwill of \$18.3 million, which will be deductible for tax purposes over 15 years, assuming adequate levels of taxable income. Recognition of goodwill is largely attributed to the highly skilled employees and the value paid for companies supporting high-end defense, intelligence and homeland security markets. The assets, liabilities and results of operations of ETG were not significant to the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

The components of intangible assets associated with the acquisition were backlog and customer relationships valued at \$0.2 million and \$4.4 million, respectively. Customer contracts and related relationships represent the underlying relationships and agreements with ETG's existing customers. Backlog and customer relationships are amortized over their estimated useful lives of 1 year and 20 years, respectively, using the pattern of benefits method. The weighted-average amortization period for the intangibles is 19.2 years.

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Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 (Continued)

McDonald Bradley Acquisition On December 18, 2007, we completed the acquisition of all outstanding equity interests in McDonald Bradley, Inc. (MBI). The results of MBI's operations have been included in our consolidated financial statements since that date. The acquisition was consummated pursuant to an Agreement and Plan of Merger (MBI Merger Agreement), dated November 15, 2007, by and among ManTech, McDonald Bradley, Spyglass Acquisition Corp., a newly formed and wholly owned subsidiary of the Company (MBI Merger Sub), and a Shareholder Representative for the shareholders of MBI. Pursuant to the terms of the MBI Merger Agreement, MBI Merger Sub merged with and into MBI, with MBI continuing as the surviving corporation and a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. At December 18, 2007, MBI had 264 employees including approximately two-thirds who held clearances. For calendar year 2007, MBI's revenues were \$49.5 million.

MBI was a privately-held company doing business as a secure information sharing and IT solutions provider to the federal government with a focus on Department of Defense, Intelligence Community and Homeland Security markets. MBI is a leading provider of high-end, mission-critical, technology-differentiated solutions primarily in areas of Service Oriented Architectures, data interoperability and information assurance.

The acquisition of MBI has deepened our capabilities in the high-end defense, intelligence and homeland security marketplace and strengthens our position as a leading provider of secure information sharing and data interoperability solutions.

The purchase price was \$78.9 million, which included \$0.4 million in transaction fees and a closing date working capital adjustment of \$1.9 million. We utilized borrowings under our credit agreement to finance the acquisition.

The purchase price was allocated to the underlying assets and liabilities based on their estimated fair values at the date of acquisition. Total assets were \$85.6 million, including goodwill and intangible assets recognized in connection with the acquisition, and total liabilities were \$6.7 million. Included in total assets were \$10.2 million in acquired intangible assets. Other than goodwill and other intangible assets recognized in connection with the acquisition, the assets, liabilities and result of operations of MBI were not significant to the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations. We recorded goodwill of \$63.2 million, which, assuming adequate levels of taxable income, will be deductible for tax purposes over 15 years. Recognition of goodwill is largely attributed to the highly skilled employees and the value paid for companies supporting high-end defense, intelligence and homeland security markets.

The components of intangible assets associated with the acquisition were backlog and customer relationships valued at \$0.8 million and \$9.5 million, respectively. Customer contracts and related relationships represent the underlying relationships and agreements with MBI's existing customers. Backlog and customer relationships are amortized over their estimated useful lives of 1 year and 20 years, respectively, using the pattern of benefits method. The weighted-average amortization period for the intangibles is 18.6 years.

SRS Acquisition On May 7, 2007, we completed the acquisition of all outstanding equity interests in SRS Technologies (SRS). The results of SRS's operations have been included in our consolidated financial statements since that date. The acquisition was consummated pursuant to an Agreement and Plan of Merger (SRS Merger Agreement), dated April 6, 2007, by and among ManTech, a wholly owned subsidiary of ManTech SRS, certain shareholders of SRS, and certain persons acting as a representative for the shareholders of SRS. The SRS Merger Agreement provided for the merger of a wholly owned subsidiary of ManTech with and into SRS, with SRS surviving the merger and becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of ManTech.

SRS was a privately-held company with specialized domain knowledge in the areas of space-based radar and communications; chemical, biological, conventional and nuclear weapons detection and defeat programs;

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imagery intelligence; and aeronautic, space and information systems development. More than 85 percent of SRS's revenue has historically been derived from the U.S. government including Department of Defense, Intelligence Community and the Department of Homeland Security. On May 7, 2007, SRS had over 800 employees, including highly-cleared and educated personnel.

The acquisition of SRS has extended our presence in the high-end national security marketplace and enhances our presence in the U.S. Defense Advance Research Projects Agency (DARPA), Department of Homeland Security, Missile Defense Agency, National Reconnaissance Office, National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and other Department of Defense agencies.

The purchase price was \$199.1 million, which included \$1.2 million in transaction fees. The purchase price included a closing date working capital adjustment of \$2.9 million. Pursuant to the SRS Merger Agreement and as security for the SRS shareholders' indemnification for unanticipated contingencies, an escrow account in the amount of \$36.1 million has been established for a period of three years from the date of acquisition. As of December 31, 2009, \$33.1 million has been paid out of the escrow account and distributed to the respective SRS shareholders. We utilized a combination of cash on hand and borrowings under our credit agreement to finance the acquisition.

Purchase Price Allocation

The acquisition has been accounted for as a business combination. Under business combination accounting, the total purchase price was allocated to SRS's net tangible and identifiable intangible assets based on their estimated fair values as of May 7, 2007, as set forth below. The excess of the purchase price over the net tangible and identifiable intangible assets was recorded as goodwill. Recognition of goodwill is largely attributed to the highly skilled employees of SRS, their presence in the high-end security marketplace and the value paid for companies in this business. The goodwill is not deductible for tax purposes. The following table represents the purchase price allocation (in thousands):

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,912
Receivables-net	44,117
Prepaid expenses and other	5,180
Property and equipment	2,922
Other assets	332
Other intangible assets	58
Contract and program intangibles	40,900
Goodwill	150,465
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(12,018)
Accrued salaries and related expenses	(11,821)
Deferred income taxes-current	(2,312)
Billings in excess of revenue earned	(2,744)
Deferred income taxes-non-current	(13,705)
Accrued retirement	(103)
Other long-term liabilities	(4,099)
 Total purchase price	 \$ 199,084

Intangible Assets

In allocating the purchase price, we considered, among other factors, our intention for future use of acquired assets, analyses of historical financial performance and estimates of future performance of SRS's contracts. The

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 (Continued)**

components of intangible assets associated with the acquisition were backlog, customer relationships and technology valued at \$17.7 million, \$23.1 million and \$0.1 million, respectively. Customer contracts and related relationships represent the underlying relationships and agreements with SRS's existing customers. Technology represents certain licenses, patents and software of SRS. Backlog, customer relationships and technology are amortized over their estimated useful lives of 9 years, 20 years and 6 years, respectively, using the pattern of benefits method. The weighted-average amortization period for the intangibles is 15.2 years.

Pro Forma Financial Information

The unaudited financial information in the table below summarizes the combined results of operations of ManTech and SRS, on a pro forma basis, as though the companies had been combined as of the beginning of the period presented. The pro forma financial information is presented for informational purposes only and is not indicative of the results of operations that would have been achieved if the acquisition and borrowings under our credit agreement had taken place at the beginning of the period presented. The pro forma financial information includes the business combination accounting effect on historical ManTech for amortization charges from acquired intangible assets, interest expense at our current level of debt, removal of SRS's Chief Executive Officer (CEO) salary and benefit related costs and the related tax effects (in thousands except per share amounts).

	Year Ended December 31, 2007
Revenues	\$ 1,524,689
Net income	\$ 67,928

4. Earnings per Share

Under ASC 260, *Earnings per Share*, the two-class method is an earnings allocation formula that determines earnings per share for each class of common stock according to dividends declared (or accumulated) and participation rights in undistributed earnings. Under that method, basic and diluted EPS data are presented for each class of common stock.

In applying the two-class method, we determined that undistributed earnings should be allocated equally on a per share basis between Class A and Class B common stock. Under the Company's Certificate of Incorporation, the holders of the common stock are entitled to participate ratably, on a share-for-share basis as if all shares of common stock were of a single class, in such dividends, as may be declared by the Board of Directors.

Basic earnings per share has been computed by dividing net income available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during each period. Shares issued during the period and shares reacquired during the period are weighted for the portion of the period in which the shares were outstanding. Diluted earnings per share has been computed in a manner consistent with that of basic earnings per share while giving effect to all potentially dilutive common shares that were outstanding during each period.

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The weighted average number of common shares outstanding is computed as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Numerator for net income per Class A and Class B common stock:			
Net income	\$ 111,764	\$ 90,292	\$ 67,207
Numerator for basic net income Class A common stock	\$ 68,837	\$ 54,085	\$ 38,777
Numerator for basic net income Class B common stock	\$ 42,927	\$ 36,207	\$ 28,430
Numerator for diluted net income Class A common stock	\$ 69,192	\$ 54,525	\$ 39,122
Numerator for diluted net income Class B common stock	\$ 42,572	\$ 35,767	\$ 28,085
Basic weighted average common shares outstanding			
Class A common stock	21,980	20,982	19,683
Class B common stock	13,707	14,046	14,431
Effect of potential exercise of stock options			
Class A common stock	298	431	419
Class B common stock			
Diluted weighted average common shares outstanding Class A	22,278	21,413	20,102
Diluted weighted average common shares outstanding Class B	13,707	14,046	14,431

For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, options to purchase 1.2 million and 0.4 million shares, respectively, weighted for the portion of the period in which they were outstanding, were outstanding but not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because the options' effect would have been anti-dilutive. For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, shares issued from the exercise of stock options were 395 thousand and 922 thousand, respectively.

5. Revenues and Receivables

We deliver a broad array of information technology and technical services solutions under contracts with the U.S. government, state and local governments and commercial customers. Revenues from the U.S. government under prime contracts and subcontracts, as compared to total contract revenues, were approximately 98.3%, 98.1% and 97.7% for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The components of contract receivables are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Billed receivables	\$ 346,984	\$ 342,619
Unbilled receivables:		
Amounts billable	42,968	57,505
Revenues recorded in excess of funding	13,311	11,341
Revenues recorded in excess of milestone billings on fixed price contracts	141	929
Retainage	3,955	3,175
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(8,120)	(8,321)

Total receivables, net	\$ 399,239	\$ 407,248
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Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 (Continued)**

Amounts billable consist principally of amounts to be billed within the next month. Revenues recorded in excess of funding are billable upon receipt of contractual amendments or other modifications. Revenues recorded in excess of milestone billings on fixed price contracts consist of amounts not expected to be billed within the next month. The retainage is billable upon completion of the contract performance and approval of final indirect expense rates by the government. Accounts receivable at December 31, 2009 are expected to be substantially collected in 2010 except for approximately \$2.5 million.

6. Property and Equipment

Major classes of property and equipment are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Furniture and equipment	\$ 28,725	\$ 27,196
Leasehold improvements	16,231	15,543
	44,956	42,739
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(30,458)	(26,176)
Total property and equipment, net	\$ 14,498	\$ 16,563

Depreciation and amortization expense relating to property and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 was \$4.9 million, \$4.4 million and \$3.6 million, respectively.

7. Goodwill and Other Intangibles

During the second quarter, we completed our annual goodwill impairment test. Based on the results of step one of this test, no impairment losses were identified and performance of step two was not required. The changes in the carrying amounts of goodwill during 2009 and 2008 were as follows (in thousands):

		Goodwill Balance
Net amount at December 31, 2007		\$ 451,832
Acquisition-ETG	\$ 18,349	
Additional consideration for the acquisition of MBI	223	
Additional consideration for the acquisition of SRS	120	
Acquisition-EWA	8,992	27,684
Net amount at December 31, 2008		\$ 479,516
Additional purchase adjustment related to EWA	\$ (206)	
Acquisition-DDK	8,907	8,701
Net amount at December 31, 2009		\$ 488,217

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Intangible assets consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31, 2009			December 31, 2008		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Amortized intangible assets:						
Contract and program intangibles	\$ 107,430	\$ 39,987	\$ 67,443	\$ 103,255	\$ 29,913	\$ 73,342
Capitalized software cost for sale	10,138	9,955	183	10,138	9,847	291
Capitalized software cost for internal use	18,258	12,242	6,016	15,119	10,093	5,026
Other	58	16	42	58	7	51
Total other intangibles, net	\$ 135,884	\$ 62,200	\$ 73,684	\$ 128,570	\$ 49,860	\$ 78,710

Amortization expense relating to intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 was \$12.6 million, \$12.5 million and \$10.1 million, respectively. Amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 includes a write down of an acquisition related intangible asset for internally developed software of less than \$0.1 million and \$0.6 million, respectively. The write down was based on a change in the estimated net realizable value of the asset. We estimate that we will have the following amortization expense for the future periods indicated below (in thousands):

Year ending:

December 31, 2010	\$ 10,672
December 31, 2011	\$ 7,776
December 31, 2012	\$ 6,466
December 31, 2013	\$ 5,656
December 31, 2014	\$ 4,735

The acquisition of Sensor Technologies Inc. (STI) was completed in January 15, 2010 (see Note 17). Consequently, the future amortization expense relating to the intangibles assets recognized as a result of the acquisition are not included in the table above.

8. Debt

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Borrowings consisted of the following (in thousands):		
Revolving credit facility	\$	\$ 44,100
Less: Current portion of debt		44,100
Debt net of current portion	\$	\$

We maintain a revolving credit agreement with a syndicate of lenders led by Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent. On December 18, 2009, we amended our revolving credit agreement to allow for additional flexibility in negative covenants, and specifically to increase the allowable acquisition limitation, the amount of unsecured debt the Company may have and the amount of stock that we may repurchase pursuant to a share repurchase program. The amended credit agreement provides for a revolving credit facility of up to \$350.0 million, of which \$330.0 million was committed at December 31, 2009 by our existing bank group. In February

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Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 (Continued)

2010, a new bank committed the remaining \$20.0 million, which completed commitments to the full availability of our revolving credit facility. The credit agreement includes a \$25.0 million letter of credit sublimit and a \$30.0 million swing line loan sublimit. The maturity date for the credit agreement is April 30, 2012.

Borrowings under the amended credit agreement are collateralized by our assets and bear interest at one of the following rates as selected by the Company: a LIBOR-based rate plus market-rate spreads that are determined based on the Company's leverage ratio calculation (1.625% to 2.5%), or the lender's base rate (plus spreads of 0.75% up to 1.5%), which is the highest of the Prime Rate, the sum of 0.5% plus the Federal Funds Rate, and, except during a Eurodollar Unavailability Period, 1.00% plus the Eurodollar Rate. At December 31, 2009, we had no outstanding balance under our credit facility. At December 31, 2008, the borrowing rate on our outstanding debt was 0.64%. The aggregate annual weighted average interest rates were 0.49% and 2.42% for 2009 and 2008, respectively.

The terms of the credit agreement permit prepayment and termination of the loan commitments at any time, subject to certain conditions. The credit agreement requires the Company to comply with specified financial covenants, including the maintenance of a certain leverage ratio and fixed charge coverage ratio. The credit agreement also contains various covenants, including affirmative covenants with respect to certain reporting requirements and maintaining certain business activities, and negative covenants that, among other things, may limit our ability to incur liens, incur additional indebtedness, make investments, make acquisitions, pay cash dividends and undertake certain additional actions. As of, and during, December 31, 2009 and 2008, we were in compliance with our financial covenants under the credit agreement.

The total interest paid was \$0.9 million, \$3.7 million and \$5.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

We had \$0 outstanding on our credit facility at December 31, 2009 and \$44.1 million outstanding at December 31, 2008. The weighted average borrowings under the revolving portion of the facility during the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 were \$43.9 million and \$122.3 million, respectively. The maximum available borrowing under the credit facility at December 31, 2009 was \$328.3 million. At December 31, 2009 and 2008, we were contingently liable under letters of credit totaling \$1.7 million and \$0.7 million, respectively, which reduces our availability to borrow under our credit facility.

9. Commitments and Contingencies

Payments to us on cost-reimbursable contracts with the U.S. government are provisional payments subject to adjustment upon audit by the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA). The majority of audits through 2002, 2003 and 2004 have been completed and resulted in no material adjustments. The remaining audits for 2002 through 2009 are not expected to have a material effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In the normal course of business, we are involved in certain governmental and legal proceedings, claims and disputes and have litigation pending under several suits. We believe that the ultimate resolution of these matters will not have a material effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 (Continued)**

We lease office space and equipment under long-term operating leases. A number of the leases contain renewal options and escalation clauses. At December 31, 2009, aggregate future minimum rental commitments under these leases are as follows (in thousands):

	Office Space	Equipment	Total
Year ending:			
December 31, 2010	\$ 25,130	\$ 1,034	\$ 26,164
December 31, 2011	22,546	483	23,029
December 31, 2012	18,336	290	18,626
December 31, 2013	14,156	128	14,284
December 31, 2014	8,659		8,659
Thereafter	20,528		20,528
Total	\$ 109,355	\$ 1,935	\$ 111,290

Office space and equipment rent expense totaled approximately \$51.4 million, \$53.4 million and \$33.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

We had \$6.4 million and \$7.2 million of deferred rent liabilities resulting from recording rent expense on a straight-line basis over the life of the respective lease for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

10. Stockholders Equity and Stock Options

Common Stock We have 150,000,000 shares of authorized Class A common stock, par value \$0.01 per share. We have 50,000,000 shares of authorized Class B common stock, par value \$0.01 per share. On December 31, 2009, there were 22,359,070 shares of Class A common stock outstanding, 243,040 shares of Class A common stock recorded as treasury stock and 13,605,345 shares of Class B common stock outstanding.

Holders of Class A common stock are entitled to one vote for each share held of record and holders of Class B common stock are entitled to ten votes for each share held of record, except with respect to any going private transaction (generally, a transaction in which George J. Pedersen (our Chairman of the Board and CEO), his affiliates, his direct and indirect permitted transferees or a group, generally including Mr. Pedersen, such affiliates and permitted transferees, seek to buy all outstanding shares), as to which each share of Class A common stock and Class B common stock are entitled to one vote per share. The Class A common stock and the Class B common stock vote together as a single class on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders, including the election of directors, except as required by law. Holders of common stock do not have cumulative voting rights in the election of directors.

Stockholders are entitled to receive, when and if declared by the Board of Directors from time-to-time, such dividends and other distributions in cash, stock or property from our assets or funds legally available for such purposes subject to any dividend preferences that may be attributable to preferred stock that may be authorized. Each share of Class A common stock and Class B common stock is equal in respect of dividends and other distributions in cash, stock or property, except that in the case of stock dividends, only shares of Class A common stock will be distributed with respect to the Class A common stock and only shares of Class B common stock will be distributed with respect to Class B common stock. In no event will either Class A common stock or Class B common stock be split, divided or combined unless the other class is proportionately split, divided or combined.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 (Continued)**

The shares of Class A common stock are not convertible into any other series or class of securities. Each share of Class B common stock, however, is freely convertible into one share of Class A common stock at the option of the Class B stockholder. Upon the death or permanent mental incapacity of Mr. Pedersen, all outstanding shares of Class B common stock automatically convert to Class A common stock.

Shares Held in Grantor Trust On January 8, 2007, Mr. Pedersen received a distribution of 609,296 shares of Class B common stock, which had been held by the ManTech International Corporation Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan for the benefit of George J. Pedersen (GJP SERP). The Class B common stock is convertible into Class A common stock at any time on a one-for-one basis and has no expiration date. On January 8, 2007, Mr. Pedersen converted 243,040 shares of Class B common stock to 243,040 shares of Class A common stock to satisfy tax withholding requirements.

The converted shares were surrendered to the Company to pay taxes applicable to the distribution of all GJP SERP shares on Mr. Pedersen's behalf. The taxes have been paid and the shares have been accounted for as treasury stock on our consolidated balance sheets, using the cost method, at a value of \$9.1 million. In addition, we recognized an \$8.6 million tax benefit on the distribution from the trust. The tax benefit was recorded to additional paid-in capital and is reported as a cash inflow from financing activities on our statements of cash flows.

Preferred Stock We are authorized to issue an aggregate of 20,000,000 shares of preferred stock, \$0.01 par value per share, the terms and conditions of which are determined by our Board of Directors upon issuance. The rights, preferences and privileges of holders of our common stock are subject to, and may be adversely affected by, the rights of holders of any shares of preferred stock that we may designate and issue in the future. At December 31, 2009 and 2008, no shares of preferred stock were outstanding and the Board of Directors currently has no plans to issue a series of preferred stock.

Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation:

Stock Options In June 2006, the Company's stockholders approved our 2006 Management Incentive Plan (the Plan), which was designed to enable us to attract, retain and motivate key employees. Awards granted under the Plan are settled in shares of Class A common stock. At the beginning of each year, the Plan provides that the number of shares available for issuance automatically increases by an amount equal to one and one-half percent of the total number of shares of Class A and Class B common stock outstanding on December 31st of the previous year. On January 1, 2009, 532,205 additional shares were made available for issuance under the Plan. Through December 31, 2009, the remaining aggregate number of shares of our common stock authorized for issuance under the Plan was 1,387,740. Through December 31, 2009, 3,738,932 shares of our Class A common stock have been issued as a result of the exercise of the options granted under the Plan. The Plan expires in June 2016.

The Plan is administered by the compensation committee of our Board of Directors, along with its delegates. Subject to the express provisions of the Plan, the committee has Board of Directors' authority to administer and interpret the Plan, including the discretion to determine the exercise price, vesting schedule, contractual life and the number of shares to be issued.

We typically issue options that vest in three equal installments, beginning on the first anniversary of the date of grant. Under the terms of the Plan, the contractual life of the option grants may not exceed eight years. During the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, we issued options that expire five years from the date of grant.

Stock Compensation Expense For the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, we recorded \$8.3 million, \$6.6 million and \$6.7 million of stock-based compensation cost, respectively. No compensation expense for employees with stock options, including stock-based compensation expense, was capitalized during the

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 (Continued)**

periods. As of December 31, 2009, there was \$17.0 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to share-based compensation arrangements that we expect to vest. The weighted-average period over which expense is expected to be recognized is 2.0 years. For the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, the total recognized tax benefits from the exercise of stock options were \$1.1 million, \$6.9 million and \$2.7 million, respectively.

Fair Value Determination We have used the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model to determine fair value of our awards on date of grant. We will reconsider the 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 cannot be reasonably estimated under this model.

The following weighted-average assumptions were used for option grants during the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007:

Expected Volatility. The expected volatility of the options granted was estimated based upon historical volatility of the Company's share price through weekly observations of the Company's trading history.

Expected Term. The expected term of options granted to employees during 2009, 2008 and 2007 was determined from historical exercises of the grantee population. Due to a lack of historical exercise data, the expected term for option grants to our Board of Directors for all years were determined under the SEC's Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 110 ((vesting term + original contractual term)/2). For all grants valued during 2009, 2008 and 2007, the options have graded vesting over 3 years (33.3% of the options in each grant vest annually) and a contractual term of 5 years.

Risk-free Interest Rate. The yield on zero-coupon U.S. Treasury strips was used to extrapolate a forward-yield curve. This term structure of future interest rates was then input into a numeric model to provide the equivalent risk-free rate to be used in the Black-Scholes-Merton model based on expected term of the underlying grants.

Dividend Yield. The Black-Scholes-Merton valuation model requires an expected dividend yield as an input. We have not issued dividends in the past nor do we expect to issue dividends in the future. As such, the dividend yield used in our valuations for all years presented was zero.

The following table summarizes weighted-average assumptions used in our calculations of fair value for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Dividend yield	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Volatility	40.13%	34.58%	35.62%
Risk-free interest rate	1.48%	1.81%	4.27%
Expected life of options (in years)	2.92	2.96	3.10

Stock Option Activity During the year ended December 31, 2009, we granted stock options to purchase 1,359,500 shares of class A common stock at a weighted-average exercise price of \$47.65 per share, which reflects the fair market value of the shares on the date of grant. The weighted-average fair value of options granted during the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 as determined under the Black-Scholes-Merton valuation model, was \$13.58, \$11.61 and \$11.55, respectively. These options vest in three equal installments over three years and have a contractual term of five years. Option grants that vested during the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 had a combined fair value of \$6.9 million, \$6.3 million and \$6.0 million, respectively.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 (Continued)**

Information with respect to stock option activity and stock options outstanding for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, was as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
Shares under option, December 31, 2006	2,255,119	\$ 21.00	
Options granted	796,000	\$ 36.41	
Options exercised	(635,471)	\$ 20.57	\$ 14,772
Options cancelled and expired	(114,406)	\$ 27.33	
Shares under option, December 31, 2007	2,301,242	\$ 28.30	
Options granted	724,250	\$ 45.27	
Options exercised	(922,014)	\$ 24.61	\$ 24,383
Options cancelled and expired	(142,329)	\$ 36.55	
Shares under option, December 31, 2008	1,961,149	\$ 35.75	
Options granted	1,359,500	\$ 47.65	
Options exercised	(394,949)	\$ 31.81	\$ 6,529
Options cancelled and expired	(207,517)	\$ 42.34	
Shares under option, December 31, 2009	2,718,183	\$ 41.85	\$ 17,643

The following table summarizes non-vested stock options for the year ended December 31, 2009:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Fair Value
Nonvested stock options at December 31, 2008	1,314,862	\$ 11.51
Options granted	1,359,500	\$ 13.58
Vested during period	(600,949)	\$ 11.48
Options cancelled	(201,664)	\$ 11.15
Nonvested shares under option, December 31, 2009	1,871,749	\$ 13.05

Information concerning stock options exercisable and stock options expected to vest at December 31, 2009:

	Options Exercisable	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
Stock options exercisable	846,434	3.0	\$ 32.15	\$ 13,700
Stock options expected to vest	1,716,987	4.0	\$ 46.31	\$ 3,478

Options exercisable and expected to vest	2,563,421
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11. Retirement Plans

As of December 31, 2009, we maintained one qualified defined contribution plan in addition to an Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP). Our qualified defined contribution plan covers substantially all employees and complies with Section 401 of the Internal Revenue Code. Under this plan, we stipulated a basic matching contribution that matches a portion of the participants' contribution based upon a defined schedule.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 (Continued)

Additionally, this plan contains a discretionary contribution component where the Company may contribute additional amounts based on a percentage of eligible employees' compensation. Contributions are invested by an independent investment company in one or more of several investment alternatives. The choice of investment alternatives is at the election of each participating employee. Additionally, this plan has an additional discretionary contribution. Our contributions to the plan were approximately \$22.0 million, \$18.5 million and \$16.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

On December 18, 1998, the Board of Directors approved the establishment of a qualified ESOP, effective January 1, 1999, for the benefit of substantially all of our U.S. domestic-based employees. The ESOP is non-leveraged and is funded entirely through Company contributions based on a percentage of eligible employee compensation, as defined in the plan. Participants must be employees of the Company or eligible Company subsidiaries and must meet minimum service requirements to be eligible for annual contributions. The ESOP specifies a five-year vesting schedule over which participants become vested in the Class A common stock allocated to their participant account. The amount of our annual contribution to the ESOP is at the discretion of our Board of Directors.

For the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, we recorded \$3.0 million, \$2.7 million and \$3.3 million, respectively, as compensation expense related to ESOP contributions. Shares contributed to the ESOP in 2009, 2008 and 2007, were 84,991, 51,581 and 76,011, respectively, of Class A common stock. We had 22,413 and 0 in unearned ESOP shares at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

As required under ASC 714-40, *Employee Stock Ownership Plans*, compensation expense is recorded for shares committed to be released to employees based on the fair market value of those shares in the period in which they are committed to be released. For the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, new shares were issued to satisfy this obligation.

We also maintain an Employee Supplemental Savings Plan (ESSP), a non-qualified deferred compensation plan, for certain key employees. Under this plan, eligible employees may defer up to 75% of qualified annual base compensation and 100% of bonus. In the ESSP, participant deferral accounts are credited with a rate of return based on investment elections as selected by the participant. The assets related to the ESSP are held in a rabbi trust owned by the Company for benefit of the participating employees. The trust investments are in the form of variable universal life insurance products, which are owned by the Company (COLI). These investments seek to replicate the return of the participant investment elections. Participant contributions to this plan were approximately \$4.3 million, \$5.1 million and \$4.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

We maintain nonqualified supplemental defined benefit pension plans for certain retired employees of an acquired company. These plans were informally and partially funded beginning in 1999 through a rabbi trust. Assets held in a rabbi trust are not eligible to be included in the calculation of plan status. At both December 31, 2009 and 2008, 100% of the rabbi trust assets were invested in a money market account with a commercial bank. All covered employees retired prior to 1998. Our benefit obligation at December 31, 2009 and 2008 was \$1.6 million and \$1.7 million, respectively.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 (Continued)****12. Income Taxes**

The domestic and foreign components of income before provision for income taxes and minority interest, and without discontinued operations were as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Domestic	\$ 178,561	\$ 150,006	\$ 110,189
Foreign	(102)	(89)	(40)
	\$ 178,459	\$ 149,917	\$ 110,149

The provision for income taxes was comprised of the following components (in thousands), and without discontinued operations:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Current provision (benefit):			
Federal	\$ 57,773	\$ 38,552	\$ 27,067
State	7,668	5,639	4,593
Foreign	313	315	(5)
	65,754	44,506	31,655
Deferred provision (benefit):			
Federal	723	6,659	137
State	(996)	1,498	(440)
	(273)	8,157	(303)
Provision resulting from allocating tax benefits directly to additional paid in capital and changes in liabilities:			
Federal	1,067	6,045	9,541
State	288	959	1,905
Foreign	(92)		
	1,263	7,004	11,446
Total provision for income taxes	\$ 66,744	\$ 59,667	\$ 42,798

There were no discontinued operations for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008. Net income tax benefit on discontinued operations was \$0.1 million and the effective tax rate was 41.3% for the year ended December 31, 2007.

For 2009, the non-current provision for income taxes includes \$1.1 million from amounts arising from the exercise of stock options allocated as equity, and \$0.2 million related to liabilities for uncertain tax positions. For 2008, the non-current provision for income tax includes \$6.8 million from amounts arising from the exercise of stock options allocated to equity and \$0.2 million related to liabilities for uncertain tax positions. For

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2007, the non-current provision includes \$2.7 million for exercise of stock options and \$8.6 million for payment of a stock based Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan for the benefit of Mr. Pedersen (GJP SERP), both allocated to equity; and \$0.1 million related to liabilities for uncertain tax positions.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 (Continued)**

The provision for income taxes varies from the amount of income tax determined by applying the applicable U.S. statutory tax rate to pre-tax income, as a result of discontinued operations and the following:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Statutory U.S. Federal tax rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
Increase (decrease) in rate resulting from:			
State taxes net of Federal benefit	3.1%	3.5%	3.6%
Foreign taxes	%	%	%
Adjustment to prior year's Federal, state and foreign taxes	(0.4)%	(0.6)%	(0.3)%
Nondeductible items:			
Meals and entertainment	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Compensation	(0.3)%	1.6%	0.4%
Other, net	(0.2)%	%	(0.1)%
Effective tax rate	37.4%	39.8%	38.9%

The Company paid income taxes, net of refunds, of \$68.9 million, \$40.0 million and \$31.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Deferred income taxes arise from temporary differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their reported amounts in the financial statements. A summary of the tax effect of the significant components of deferred income taxes, without discontinued operations, follows (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Gross deferred tax liabilities:		
Unbilled receivables	\$ 6,264	\$ 7,476
Goodwill and other assets	48,416	43,459
Property & Equipment	1,782	1,717
Total deferred tax liabilities	56,462	52,652
Gross deferred tax assets:		
Capital and State operating loss carryforwards	(176)	(184)
Retirement and other liabilities	(22,412)	(18,438)
Allowance for potential contract losses and other contract reserves	(3,089)	(3,044)
Total deferred tax assets	(25,677)	(21,666)
Net deferred tax liabilities	\$ 30,785	\$ 30,986

The tax benefits associated with nonqualified stock options and disqualifying dispositions of incentive stock options reduced the current taxes payable by \$1.1 million in 2009 and \$6.8 million in 2008. Such benefits were recorded as an increase to additional paid-in capital.

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At December 31, 2009, we had state net operating losses of approximately \$0.2 million that expire beginning 2013 through 2029.

In 2005, a \$1.3 million valuation allowance against certain state net operating losses incurred by our MSM Security Services subsidiary (MSM) was reflected in discontinued operations. In 2006, this valuation allowance increased to \$2.0 million and was transferred into continuing operations after the merger of MSM, Inc. into

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 (Continued)**

MSM, LLC on December 18, 2006. In 2007, \$0.3 million of this valuation allowance was removed, as the related deferred tax asset became utilizable; and the balance was removed, as the related tax asset is an unrecognized tax benefit, which is not more likely than not of being recognized.

Effective January 1, 2007, we adopted the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. (FIN) 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109*. FIN 48 has been codified by the FASB and it is included in ASC 740, *Income Taxes*. The Company recognizes the financial statement benefit of a tax position only after determining that the relevant tax authority would more likely than not sustain the position following an audit. For tax positions meeting the more likely than not threshold, the amount recognized in the financial statements is the largest benefit that has a greater than 50 percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement with the relevant tax authority. Upon adoption, the Company recognized an increase of approximately \$0.1 million in the liability for net unrecognized tax benefits, interest and penalties, which was accounted for as a reduction to the January 1, 2007 balance of retained earnings.

The total liability for gross unrecognized tax benefits as of January 1, 2007, was \$1.3 million. That amount included \$0.3 million of unrecognized net tax benefits which, if ultimately recognized, would reduce the Company's annual effective tax rate in a future period. From January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2007, there were changes in the liability for gross unrecognized tax benefits totaling \$1.0 million in gross unrecognized tax benefits. Additionally, the SRS and MBI acquisitions in 2007 added additional liabilities for gross unrecognized tax benefits of \$0.7 million. Since December 31, 2007, there were changes in the liabilities for gross unrecognized tax benefits totaling \$(1.4) million in gross unrecognized tax benefits. A reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of the total amounts of gross unrecognized tax benefits is as follows (in thousands):

	2009	December 31, 2008	2007
Gross unrecognized tax benefits at beginning of year	\$ 1,516	\$ 2,962	\$ 1,310
Increases in tax positions related to prior years		85	1,096
Decreases in tax positions for prior years	(8)	(107)	(111)
Increases in tax positions for current year	343	231	392
Settlements		(1,642)	(366)
Lapse in statute of limitations	(171)	(7)	(30)
Acquisitions increase in tax positions for prior years			2,966
Acquisitions decrease in tax positions for prior years		(6)	(2,295)
Gross unrecognized tax benefits at end of year	\$ 1,680	\$ 1,516	\$ 2,962

The total liability for gross unrecognized tax benefits as of December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 were \$1.7 million, \$1.5 million and \$3.0 million, respectively. That amount includes \$1.4 million, \$1.2 million and \$2.1 million, respectively, of unrecognized net tax benefits which, if ultimately recognized, would reduce the Company's annual effective tax rate in a future period.

The Company is subject to income taxes in the U.S and various state and foreign jurisdictions. Tax statutes and regulations within each jurisdiction are subject to the interpretation and require significant judgment to apply. The Company is no longer subject to U.S., state, or non-U.S. income tax examinations by tax authorities for the years before 2005. In 2008 the Company settled an audit by the Internal Revenue Service for amended 2003 and 2004 U.S. tax returns filed to claim research and experimentation credits and the unrecognized tax benefits were recognized. Also, in 2008 the Company settled an amnesty case with Belgium for all years prior to

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 (Continued)**

2008 and the unrecognized tax benefits were recognized. A German audit, relating to pre-2006 years, was settled in 2009. The Company believes it is reasonably possible that \$0.03 million of gross unrecognized tax benefits will be settled within the next twelve months due to expirations of statute of limitations.

The Company recognizes interest accrued, related to net unrecognized tax benefits, in interest expense; and penalties, in general and administrative expenses; for all periods presented. The Company had accrued approximately \$0.1 million for the payment of interest and penalties at adoption. \$0.1 million of interest, accrued prior to the adoption of FIN 48, was paid for the two settled state audits in 2007. Subsequent changes in 2007, 2008 and 2009 to accrued interest and penalties have been an increase of \$0.1 million. At December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, accrued interest and penalties relating to net unrecognized tax benefits were \$0.3 million, \$0.2 million and \$0.1 million, respectively.

13. Business Segment and Geographic Area Information

We have one reportable segment. We deliver a broad array of information technology and technical services solutions under contracts with the U.S. government, state and local governments and commercial customers. Our federal government customers typically exercise independent contracting authority, and even offices or divisions within an agency or department may directly, or through a prime contractor, use our services as a separate customer so long as that customer has independent decision-making and contracting authority within its organization. Revenues from the U.S. government under prime contracts and subcontracts were approximately 98.3%, 98.1% and 97.7% for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. There were no sales to any customers within a single country (except for the United States) where the sales accounted for 10% or more of total revenue. We treat sales to U.S. government customers as sales within the United States regardless of where the services are performed. Substantially all assets of continuing operations were held in the United States for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007. Revenues by geographic customer and the related percentages of total revenues for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2009		2008		2007	
United States	\$ 1,999,308	99.0%	\$ 1,849,662	98.9%	\$ 1,428,975	98.7%
International	21,026	1.0%	21,217	1.1%	19,123	1.3%
Total	\$ 2,020,334	100.0%	\$ 1,870,879	100.0%	\$ 1,448,098	100.0%

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 (Continued)**

In 2009, our U.S. Army Tank Automotive Command (TACOM) contract exceeded 10% of total revenues from external customers. In 2008 and 2007 our Countermine contract exceeded 10% of total revenues from external customers.

	2009		Year Ended December 31, 2008		2007	
		%		%		%
(dollars in thousands)						
Revenues from external customers:						
TACOM	\$ 407,656	20.2%	\$ 34,370	1.8%	\$	0.0%
Countermine	48,427	2.4%	210,432	11.3%	209,188	14.4%
All other contracts	1,564,251	77.4%	1,626,077	86.9%	1,238,910	85.6%
ManTech Consolidated	\$ 2,020,334	100.0%	\$ 1,870,879	100.0%	\$ 1,448,098	100.0%
Operating Income:						
TACOM	\$ 21,077	11.8%	\$ 3,740	2.4%	\$	0.0%
Countermine		0.0%	7,486	4.9%	5,832	5.1%
All other contracts	158,002	88.2%	142,132	92.7%	107,872	94.9%
ManTech Consolidated	\$ 179,079	100.0%	\$ 153,358	100.0%	\$ 113,704	100.0%
Receivables:						
TACOM	\$ 57,230	14.3%	\$ 24,648	6.1%	\$	0.0%
Countermine	79	0.0%	30,164	7.4%	22,540	6.7%
All other contracts	341,930	85.7%	352,436	86.5%	314,927	93.3%
ManTech Consolidated	\$ 399,239	100.0%	\$ 407,248	100.0%	\$ 337,467	100.0%

Disclosure items required under ASC 280, *Segment Reporting*, including interest income, interest expense, depreciation and amortization, costs for stock-based compensation programs, certain unallowable costs as determined under Federal Acquisition Regulations and expenditures for segment assets are not applicable as we review those items on a consolidated basis.

14. Investments

GSE Systems, Inc. On October 21, 2003, we sold all of our equity interests in GSE Systems, Inc. (GSE), and a \$0.7 million note receivable from GSE, to GP Strategies Corporation (GP Strategies) in exchange for a note with a principal amount of \$5.3 million, which was due in October 2008. The note from GP Strategies bore interest at 5% per annum and was payable quarterly in arrears. In May 2008, GP Strategies repaid the principal amount of the note receivable, less an amount deducted for early payment, plus all accrued interest through the date of repayment for a total payment amount of \$5.2 million.

15. Discontinued Operations

On February 23, 2007, we sold MSM to MSM Security Services Holdings, LLC for \$3.0 million in cash. The sale resulted in a pre-tax gain of \$0.6 million recorded in the first quarter of 2007. MSM Security Services Holdings LLC is solely owned by George J. Pedersen, our Chairman and CEO. The transaction was approved by our independent directors after receiving unanimous recommendation for approval of the transaction from a special committee of the Board of Directors, comprised solely of independent directors.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 (Continued)****16. Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)**

The following tables set forth selected unaudited quarterly financial data. The quarterly financial data reflects, in the opinion of the Company, all normal and recurring adjustments necessary to present fairly the results of operations for such periods. Results of any one or more quarters are not necessarily indicative of annual results or continuing trends.

(in thousands, except per share data)	2009			
	March 31,	June 30,	September 30,	December 31,
Revenues	\$ 449,570	\$ 514,068	\$ 514,630	\$ 542,066
Cost of services	370,304	422,242	425,566	450,651
General and administrative expenses	38,908	46,953	42,627	44,004
Operating income	40,358	44,873	46,437	47,411
Interest expense	(303)	(404)	(214)	(220)
Interest income	69	47	45	54
Other (expense) income, net	(3)	111	151	96
Income before provision for income taxes	40,121	44,627	46,419	47,341
Net income	\$ 24,478	\$ 28,532	\$ 29,238	\$ 29,516
Basic net income per share Class A common stock	\$ 0.69	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.82	\$ 0.82
Weighted average shares outstanding Class A	21,594	21,909	22,092	22,318
Basic net income per share Class B common stock	\$ 0.69	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.82	\$ 0.82
Weighted average shares outstanding Class B	13,912	13,678	13,637	13,605
Diluted net income per share Class A common stock	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.81	\$ 0.82
Weighted average shares outstanding Class A	21,955	22,146	22,427	22,596
Diluted net income per share Class B common stock	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.81	\$ 0.82
Weighted average shares outstanding Class B	13,912	13,678	13,637	13,605

(in thousands, except per share data)	2008			
	March 31,	June 30,	September 30,	December 31,
Revenues	\$ 425,072	\$ 464,970	\$ 486,128	\$ 494,709
Cost of services	355,718	391,364	407,973	410,143
General and administrative expenses	34,800	36,496	37,831	43,196
Operating income	34,554	37,110	40,324	41,370

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Interest expense	(1,642)	(969)	(962)	(405)
Interest income	211	131	369	101
Other income (expense), net	(120)	(12)	(223)	122
Income before provision for income taxes	33,003	36,260	39,508	41,188
Net income	\$ 19,933	\$ 21,896	\$ 23,864	\$ 24,599
Basic net income per share Class A common stock	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.69
Weighted average shares outstanding Class A	20,319	20,835	21,297	21,470
Basic net income per share Class B common stock	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.69
Weighted average shares outstanding Class B	14,238	14,033	13,958	13,958
Diluted net income per share Class A common stock	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.62	\$ 0.67	\$ 0.69
Weighted average shares outstanding Class A	20,782	21,298	21,755	21,821
Diluted net income per share Class B common stock	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.62	\$ 0.67	\$ 0.69
Weighted average shares outstanding Class B	14,238	14,033	13,958	13,958

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 (Continued)

17. Subsequent Event

Management has evaluated subsequent events after the balance sheet date through the financial statements issuance date for appropriate accounting and disclosure.

Acquisition of Sensor Technologies Inc. On January 15, 2010, we completed the acquisition of all outstanding equity interest of STI, a privately-held company. The acquisition was consummated pursuant to a stock purchase agreement (STI Purchase Agreement), dated December 18, 2009, by and among ManTech International Corporation, STI, certain shareholders of STI, and certain persons acting as a representative for the shareholders of STI.

STI is a leading provider of mission-critical systems engineering and Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) services and solutions to the Department of Defense. STI's largest customer is the U.S. Army through its prime position on the Strategic Services Sourcing (S3) Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quality contract. At January 15, 2010, STI had 252 employees of which nearly 100% held security clearance. In 2009, STI produced approximately \$336.8 million in revenues.

The acquisition of STI is consistent with our long-term strategy to broaden our footprint in the high-end defense and intelligence market and will expand our work with the Department of Defense and our direct support of the U.S. Army as it continues its overseas operations.

ManTech had no outstanding debt at December 31, 2009, and funded the acquisition through a combination of cash on hand and borrowings under our senior credit facility. The initial purchase price was \$242.0 million in cash. The initial purchase price may increase or decrease depending on the completion of the working capital adjustment. Pursuant to the STI Purchase Agreement, \$24 million was placed into an escrow account to satisfy potential indemnification liabilities of STI and its shareholders. The escrow claim period will expire 18 months after the purchase closing date.

In 2009, the Company incurred \$0.6 million of acquisition related costs. These costs are included in general and administrative expense in the Company's consolidated statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 (Continued)***Purchase Price Allocation*

The acquisition will be accounted for as a business combination using the acquisition method of accounting under ASC 805, *Business Combinations*. Accordingly, the initial purchase price is allocated to underlying assets and liabilities based on their estimated fair values at the date of acquisition. The preliminary purchase price allocation includes goodwill and other intangible assets. Recognition of goodwill is largely attributed to the highly skilled employees of STI, their presence in the high-end defense and intelligence market place and the value paid for companies in this business. The goodwill is deductible for tax purposes. The following table represents the preliminary purchase price allocation (in thousands), as we are still working to identify potential adjustments related to the fair value of the working capital adjustment to be included in the purchase price and the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,310
Receivables-net	74,504
Prepaid expenses and other	380
Property and equipment	357
Other intangibles	89
Other assets	66
Contract and program intangibles	93,200
Goodwill	143,740
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	74,868
Accrued salaries and related expenses	778
Preliminary purchase price	 \$ 242,000

Intangible Assets

In allocating the purchase price, we considered, among other factors, analyses of historical financial performance and estimates of future performance of STI's contracts. The components of intangible assets associated with the acquisition were backlog, customer relationships and non-compete agreements valued preliminarily at \$7.8 million, \$85.2 million and \$0.3 million, respectively. Customer contracts and related relationships represent the underlying relationships and agreements with STI's existing customers. Non-compete agreements represent the amount of lost business that could occur if the sellers, in the absence of the non-compete agreements, were to compete with the Company. Backlog, customer relationships and non-compete agreements are amortized over their estimated useful lives of 1 year, 20 years and 4 years, respectively, using the pattern of benefits method. The weighted-average amortization period for the intangibles is 18.4 years. We estimate that we will have the following amortization expense relating to these intangible assets for the future periods indicated below (in thousands):

Year ending:	
December 31, 2010	\$ 12,402
December 31, 2011	\$ 8,769
December 31, 2012	\$ 8,021
December 31, 2013	\$ 7,411
December 31, 2014	\$ 6,588

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 (Continued)***Pro Forma Financial Information*

The following unaudited pro forma summary presents consolidated information of the Company as if the acquisition had occurred on January 1, 2009. The pro forma financial information is presented for informational purposes only and is not indicative of the results of operations that would have been achieved if the acquisition and borrowings under our senior credit facility had occurred at the beginning of the period presented. These amounts have been calculated after applying the Company's accounting policies and adjusting the results of STI to reflect the additional amortization expense resulting from recognizing intangible assets, the interest expense effect of the financing necessary to complete the acquisition and the consequential tax effects (in thousands).

	Year Ended December 31, 2009
Revenues	\$ 2,357,069
Net income	\$ 130,160

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Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

The Company has had no disagreements with its auditors on accounting principles, practices or financial statement disclosure during and through the date of the financial statements included in this Report.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

We performed an assessment as of December 31, 2009 of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures and our internal control over financial reporting. This assessment was done under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer. Included as Exhibits 31.1 and 31.2 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K are forms of Certification of our principal executive officer (our Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer) and our principal financial officer (our Chief Financial Officer). The forms of Certification are required in accordance with Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. This section of the Annual Report on Form 10-K that you are currently reading is the information concerning the assessment referred to in the Section 302 certifications and required by the rules and regulations of the SEC. You should read this information in conjunction with the Section 302 certifications for a more complete understanding of the topics presented.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act, such as this Annual Report on Form 10-K, is accurately recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures are also designed to provide reasonable assurance that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer, and effected by our Board of Directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with GAAP and includes those policies and procedures that:

pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets;

provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management or our Board of Directors; and

provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material adverse effect on our financial statements.

Limitations on the Effectiveness of Controls. Management, including our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer, do not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or our internal control over financial reporting will prevent all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no assessment of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management's override of the control. The design of any system of controls also is based in part upon certain

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assumptions about the likelihood of future events and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions; over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

Scope of the Assessments. The assessment by our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer of our disclosure controls and procedures and the assessment by our management of our internal control over financial reporting included a review of procedures and documents and discussions with other employees in our organization in order to evaluate the adequacy of our internal control system design. In the course of the evaluation, we sought to identify exposure to unprevented or undetected data errors, control problems or acts of fraud and to confirm that appropriate corrective action, including process improvements, were being undertaken. The assessment also included testing of properly designed controls to verify their effective performance. Our management used the criteria issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* to assess the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting.

We assess our disclosure controls and procedures and our internal control over financial reporting on an ongoing basis so that the conclusions concerning controls effectiveness can be reported in our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and Annual Reports on Form 10-K. We consider the results of these assessment activities as we monitor our disclosure controls and procedures and our internal control over financial reporting. Our intent is to ensure that disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting will be maintained and updated as conditions warrant. Among other matters, we sought in our assessment to determine whether there were any material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting, or whether we had identified any acts of fraud involving senior management, management or other personnel who have a significant role in our internal control over financial reporting. This information was important both for the assessment generally and because the Section 302 certifications require that our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer disclose that information, along with any significant deficiencies, to the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors, and to our independent auditors and to report on related matters in this section of the Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Assessment of Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures. Based upon the assessments, our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer have concluded that as of December 31, 2009 our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate control over financial reporting. Management used the criteria issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* to assess the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Based upon the assessments, our management has concluded that as of December 31, 2009 our internal control over financial reporting was effective. Our independent registered public accounting firm issued an attestation report concerning our internal control over financial reporting, which appears further in this Annual Report.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting. During the three months ended December 31, 2009, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control for financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of

ManTech International Corporation

Fairfax, Virginia

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of ManTech International Corporation and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2009, based on criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

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

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

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009 of the Company and our report dated February 26, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements and financial statement schedule.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

McLean, Virginia

February 26, 2010

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PART III

Item 10. Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant and Corporate Governance

The information concerning our directors and executive officers required by Item 401 of Regulation S-K is included under the captions "Election of Directors" and "Executive Officers," respectively, in our definitive Proxy Statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in connection with our 2010 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (the "2010 Proxy Statement"), and that information is incorporated by reference in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The information required by Item 405 of Regulation S-K concerning compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act is included under the caption "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance" in our 2010 Proxy Statement, and that information is incorporated by reference in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

We have adopted *Standards of Ethics and Business Conduct*, which sets forth the policies comprising our code of conduct. These policies satisfy the SEC's requirements (including Item 406 of Regulation S-K) for a code of ethics applicable to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, controller or persons performing similar functions, as well as Nasdaq's requirements for a code of conduct applicable to all directors, officers and employees. Among other principles, our *Standards of Ethics and Business Conduct* includes guidelines relating to the ethical handling of actual or potential conflicts of interest, compliance with laws, accurate financial reporting and procedures for promoting compliance with (and reporting violations of) these standards. A copy of our *Standards of Ethics and Business Conduct* is available on the investor relations section of our website: www.mantech.com. We are required to disclose any amendment to, or waiver from, a provision of our code of ethics that applies to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, controller and persons performing similar functions. We intend to use our website as a method of disseminating this disclosure as permitted by applicable SEC rules.

The information required by Item 407(c)(3) of Regulation S-K concerning the procedures by which our stockholders may recommend nominees to our Board of Directors is included under the caption "Director Nominations" in our 2010 Proxy Statement and that information is incorporated by reference in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The information required by Item 407(d)(4) of Regulation S-K concerning the Audit Committee is included under the caption "Report of the Audit Committee" in our 2010 Proxy Statement and that information is incorporated by reference in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The information required by Item 407(d)(5) of Regulation S-K concerning the designation of an audit committee financial expert is included under the caption "Report of the Audit Committee" in our 2010 Proxy Statement and that information is incorporated by reference in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required by this Item 11 is included under the captions "Compensation Committee Report" and "Compensation Discussion and Analysis" and the related text and tables in our 2010 Proxy Statement and that information (except for the information required by Item 402(k) and Item 402(l) of Regulation S-K) is incorporated by reference in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

The information required by this Item 12 is included under the captions "Ownership by Our Directors and Executive Officers" and "Ownership by Holders of More Than 5% of Our Class A Common Stock" in our 2010 Proxy Statement, and that information is incorporated by reference in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Table of Contents**Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans**

The following table provides information as of December 31, 2009 with respect to compensation plans (including individual compensation arrangements) under which our equity securities are authorized for issuance.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	2,718,183	\$ 41.85	1,387,740
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders			
Total	2,718,183	\$ 41.85	1,387,740

- 1) The plan contains a formula that automatically increases the number of securities available for issuance. The plan provision provides that the number of shares available for issuance under the plan automatically increases on the first trading day of January each calendar year during the term of the plan, by an amount equal to one and one-half percent (1.5%) of the total number of shares outstanding (including all outstanding classes of common stock) on the last trading day in December of the immediately preceding calendar year, but provides that in no event shall any such annual increase exceed one million five hundred thousand (1,500,000) shares. On January 4, 2010, 539,466 shares were added to the plan under this provision.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions and Director Independence

The information required by this Item 13 is included under the caption *Certain Relationships and Related Transactions* and *Independence of Directors and Audit Committee Financial Experts* in our 2010 Proxy Statement and that information is incorporated by reference in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

The information required by this Item 14 is included under the captions *Ratification of Appointment of Independent Auditors*, *Fees Paid to Deloitte & Touche LLP* and *Policy Regarding Audit Committee Pre-Approval of Audit and Permitted Non-audit Services* in our 2010 Proxy Statement and that information is incorporated by reference in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Table of Contents**PART IV****Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules**

(a) The following documents are filed as a part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K:

(1) All financial statements:

DESCRIPTION	
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on the Consolidated Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedule</u>	45
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2009 and 2008</u>	46
<u>Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007</u>	47
<u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007</u>	48
<u>Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007</u>	49
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007</u>	50-51
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	52-79

(2) Financial statement schedule: 90

SCHEDULE**NO.****DESCRIPTION**

Schedule II Valuation and Qualifying Accounts for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007

(3) Exhibits required by Item 601 of Regulation S-K (each management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement required to be filed as an exhibit to this annual report pursuant to Item 15(b) of this annual report is identified in the Exhibit list below):

Exhibit**Number****Document Description**

2.1	Stock Purchase Agreement, dated December 18, 2009 (Stock Purchase Agreement), by and among ManTech International Corporation, Sensor Technologies Inc. (STI), the shareholders of STI, and a Seller's Representative (incorporated herein by reference from registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 19, 2010).
3.1	Second Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the registrant as filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware on January 30, 2002 (incorporated herein by reference from registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-73946), as filed with the Commission on November 23, 2002, as amended).
3.2	Second Amended and Restated Bylaws of the registrant (incorporated herein by reference from registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003).
4.1	Form of Common Stock Certificate (incorporated herein by reference from registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-73946), as filed with the Commission on November 23, 2002, as amended).
10.1	Credit Agreement with Bank of America, N.A. (as Administrative Agent and L/C Issuer), Citizens Bank of Pennsylvania (as Syndication Agent), PNC Bank, National Association and Branch Banking and Trust Company (each as a Documentation Agent) and the other lender parties thereto, dated April 30, 2007 (incorporated herein by reference from registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 1, 2007).

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Exhibit

Number	Document Description
10.2	First Amendment and Consent to the Credit Agreement, dated December 18, 2009, by and among ManTech, certain subsidiaries of ManTech, and a syndicate of lenders, including Bank of America, N.A., acting as administrative agent for the lenders (incorporated herein by reference from registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on December 21, 2009).
10.3*	Retention Agreement, effective as of January 1, 2002, between George J. Pedersen and the registrant (incorporated herein by reference from registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-73946), as filed with the Commission on November 23, 2001, as amended).
10.4*	Employment Agreement dated as of June 3, 2009, by and between ManTech International Corporation and Lawrence B. Prior, III (incorporated herein by reference from registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on July 31, 2009).
10.5*	Change in Control Protection Agreement, dated as of June 3, 2009, by and between ManTech International Corporation and Lawrence B. Prior III (incorporated herein by reference from registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on July 31, 2009).
10.6*	Change in Control Protection Agreement, dated as of November 30, 2009, by and between ManTech International Corporation and Kevin M. Phillips (incorporated herein by reference from registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on December 2, 2009).
10.7*	Form of Change in Control Protection Agreement by and between ManTech International Corporation and certain executive officers and certain other key senior executives.
10.8*	Management Incentive Plan of ManTech International Corporation, 2006 Restatement (incorporated herein by reference from registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-137129), as filed with the Commission on September 6, 2006).
10.8*	Form of Term Sheet for ManTech International Corporation Management Incentive Plan Non-Qualified Stock Option (incorporated herein by reference from registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed with the SEC on March 13, 2006).
10.9*	Standard Terms and Conditions for Options Granted under Management Incentive Plan (incorporated herein by reference from registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed with the SEC on March 13, 2006).
10.10*	ManTech International Corporation 2009 Executive Incentive Compensation Plan, adopted on March 12, 2009 in which our executive officers and certain other key senior executives participate (incorporated herein by reference from registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 18, 2009).
10.11*	Form of Term Sheet for 2009 Executive Incentive Compensation Plan Corporate Executive (incorporated herein by reference from registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 18, 2009).
10.12*	Form of Term Sheet for 2009 Executive Incentive Compensation Plan Subsidiary and Division President (incorporated herein by reference from registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 18, 2009).
21.1	Subsidiaries of the Company.
23.1	Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm Consent.
24.1	Power of Attorney (included on signature page).
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

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Exhibit

Number	Document Description
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
32	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Filed herewith.

* Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement required to be filed as an Exhibit to this report pursuant to Item 14(c).

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SIGNATURES

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

MANTECH INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

By: /s/ GEORGE J. PEDERSEN
 Name: **George J. Pedersen**
 Title: **Chairman of the Board of Directors
 and Chief Executive Officer**

(Principal Executive Officer)
 Date: February 26, 2010

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated. Each person whose signature appears below hereby constitutes and appoints each of George J. Pedersen and Kevin M. Phillips as his attorney-in-fact and agent, with full power of substitution and resubstitution for him in any and all capacities, to sign any or all amendments to this Report and to file same, with exhibits thereto and other documents in connection therewith, granting unto such attorney-in-fact and agent full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing requisite and necessary in connection with such matters and hereby ratifying and confirming all that such attorney-in-fact and agent or his substitutes may do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Name and Signature	Title	Date
/s/ GEORGE J. PEDERSEN George J. Pedersen	Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)	February 26, 2010
/s/ KEVIN M. PHILLIPS Kevin M. Phillips	Executive VP and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	February 26, 2010
/s/ JOHN J. FITZGERALD John J. Fitzgerald	Senior VP Finance and Controller (Principal Accounting Officer)	February 26, 2010
/s/ RICHARD L. ARMITAGE Richard L. Armitage	Director	February 26, 2010
/s/ MARY K. BUSH Mary K. Bush	Director	February 26, 2010
/s/ BARRY G. CAMPBELL Barry G. Campbell	Director	February 26, 2010
/s/ WALTER R. FATZINGER, JR Walter R. Fatzinger, Jr.	Director	February 26, 2010

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/s/ DAVID E. JEREMIAH

Director

February 26, 2010

David E. Jeremiah

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Name and Signature	Title	Date
/s/ RICHARD J. KERR Richard J. Kerr	Director	February 26, 2010
/s/ KENNETH A. MINIHAN Kenneth A. Minihan	Director	February 26, 2010
/s/ STEPHEN W. PORTER Stephen W. Porter	Director	February 26, 2010
/s/ LAWRENCE B. PRIOR III Lawrence B. Prior III	Director and President and Chief Operating Officer	February 26, 2010

Table of Contents**SCHEDULE II****Valuation and Qualifying Accounts**

Activities in the Company's allowance accounts for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 were as follows (in thousands):

	Doubtful Accounts				Balance at End of Period
	Balance at Beginning of Period	Charged to Costs and Expenses	Deductions	Other *	
2007	\$ 5,518	(372)	(936)	1,943	\$ 6,153
2008	\$ 6,153	197	216	1,755	\$ 8,321
2009	\$ 8,321	227	(902)	474	\$ 8,120

* Other represents doubtful account reserves recorded as part of Net Revenues for estimated customer disallowances as well as acquisition related reserves. In 2007, we added \$433 thousand from the addition of SRS Technologies and \$272 thousand from the addition of McDonald Bradley, Inc. (MBI). In 2008, we added \$110 thousand from the addition of MBI, \$467 thousand from the addition of Emerging Technologies Group USA, Inc. and \$472 thousand from the addition of EWA Services, Inc. In 2009, we added \$0 from the addition of DDK Technology Group.

	Deferred Tax Asset Valuation				Balance at End of Period
	Balance at Beginning of Period	Charged to Costs and Expenses	Deductions	Other	
2007	\$ 1,963	(264)		(1,699)	\$
2008	\$				\$
2009	\$				\$

	Other Valuation Accounts **				Balance at End of Period
	Balance at Beginning of Period	Charged to Costs and Expenses	Deductions	Other	
2007	\$ 550	(19)	(531)		\$
2008	\$				\$
2009	\$				\$

** Other valuation accounts are for inventory.